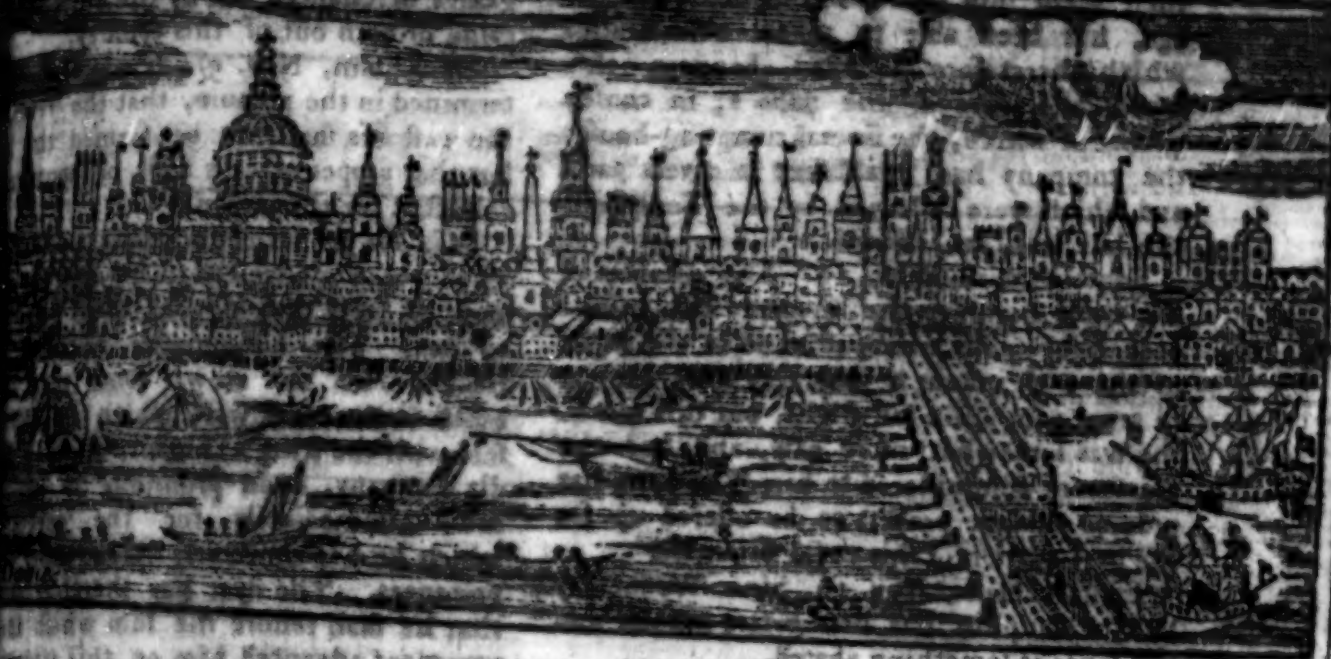


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1765.

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WITH

A curious Representation of the CICADA, OF NORTH-AMERICA,

And Plans of the magnificent Churches of

ST. PETER, at Rome, and St. PAUL, at London, by a Gentleman of Distinction lately arrived from Italy.

Finely engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row; when may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.



# PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1765.

Day	Bank	India	SouSea	Old S.S.	New S.S.	3 per C.	3 1/2 per C.	4 per C.	4 per C.	In Bond	Long	Tontin	Wind	Weather
28	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. S. W.	rain
29	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	S.	frost
30	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	W.	frost
1	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. E.	frost
2	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	E. S.	frost
3	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. E.	frost
4	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	S. E.	frost
5	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	E.	rain
6	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	E. W.	rain
7	Sunday												W.	cloudy
8	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. W.	cloudy
9	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. W.	cloudy
10	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N. W.	rain
11	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N. W.	fine
12	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N.	foggy
13	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N.	fair
14	Sunday												N. W.	fair
15	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. N. W.	fool
16	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. N. W.	thaw
17	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. N. W.	cloudy
18	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. S. W.	cloudy
19	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	W. N. W.	frost
20	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N. W.	frost
21	Sunday												N. W.	frost
22	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N. E.	cloudy
23	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	N. E.	rain
24	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. E.	cloudy
25	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. W.	cloudy
26	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. W.	cloudy
27	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	S. W.	cloudy

CHASLES O R B E T T, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, London. The Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1765.

Extract from The secret Springs of the late changes in the Ministry, &c.

W E think it necessary to give our readers a short history of the pamphlet from which we have taken the following extract.

Soon after the change of our ministers of state last summer, there was, it seems, a letter wrote by a gentleman of rank in London to his friend in the country, wherein he gave him an account of the secret springs of that change.—A copy of that letter was some way or other obtained, and was either incorrectly copied or printed, in the Public Advertiser of September last. In answer to this letter there was a pamphlet published in October intitled, *The principles of the late changes impartially considered, in a letter from a son of candor*, which we thought of too dangerous a nature for us to take any extract from. And in reply to this pamphlet the author of the first mentioned letter republished his said letter, divided into sections, with notes and observations on each, by way of a pamphlet intitled as above.

Letter, dated London, July 20, 1765. SECT. I. As to the astonishment in that distant part of the country, at present change of the ministry, I easily believe it: since we that are in the spot, and consequently more able to foresee such events, were not surprised at it ourselves: Not so however, at the dismissal of the ministers, as at the choice of successors. But though I do not wonder at your surprize, I doubt whether this change, as striking as it is, will be able to remove your

prejudices, with respect to the pretended influence of the earl of B— on all that the K— does, or resolves to do.

NOTE. Long before I wrote to my friend, and even before he went into the country, I had met with some opportunities, which come not often within the reach of many men, of whatever rank or station they may be, to enquire into the truth of the notion, which was then so universally prevailing, of the E— of B—'s secret influence over the K—'s councils, notwithstanding his pretences to the contrary, and his consequential retirement to Luton. The result of my enquiries and observations was a thorough conviction of the falsity of that notion. This could not but revive in my breast, the warmth with which I had espoused the earl's cause on some former occasions: and in particular when I happened to converse with my friend in question; who, notwithstanding the strong indications I had given him of the grounds of my conviction, as far as I could with propriety, went into the country without being cured of his prejudices in this respect. I alluded to this when I called the change which had happened, a striking instance in support of my conviction; since it was impossible to suppose, that the E— of B— would advise the K— to call into power his professed enemies, and to let them begin their ministry by removing most of his friends. But as I knew what prepossession men are capable of, I could not help expressing a sarcastical doubt, whether even this would be able to convince him.

SECT. II. I hope, however, that this prince will find means, sooner or later, to convince you all, that he did not want to be influenced by any body to

See Critical Review for October, p. 312.

PRICES OF STOCKS, &c. IN DECEMBER, 1765.

1765







posed and confused, by men that are  
professed masters of their pen, that I  
should think it ridiculous in me to re-  
peat, in my turn, all they have said to  
open the eyes of the public on this once  
dark, but at present conspicuous sub-  
ject. I shall only observe, that this  
candid author, who pretends, like  
me, that I am not scrupulous enough  
in drawing the cabinet curtain, does  
not scruple to publish a whole volume  
of insolent impertinence, with a vain  
and ridiculous attempt to penetrate  
into the inmost recesses of his M<sup>ty</sup>'s  
own R<sup>ty</sup> bosom; and this, in a  
direct criminal contradiction to what is  
well known to have been asserted  
and verified behind that very curtain,  
and even with a vengeance, in answer  
to the late ministry's expostulatory  
remonstrances.

As to my labour to divert my  
friend's, or (as Don Candid supposes)  
the public's eyes, from the E. of  
B<sup>ro</sup>'s influence, the charge is  
so silly not to be looked upon as such  
by every reader of common sense;  
he should have said, that my la-  
bour, if he would make me so labo-  
rers, was to rail a little at my friend,  
(in his sense the public) for his being  
prepossessed with a notion of the  
E. of B<sup>ro</sup>'s influence, that I almost doubt  
whether what had happened, and  
that I was going to tell him would be  
to cure him of it; and that the  
tendency of my letter, was a  
ridicule of that influence, instead of a  
remonstrance from it; as well as an endea-  
vour to show him the true reasons, why  
himself, and the public in general,  
had been prepossessed with such a no-  
tion from other quarters.

This would have had some appear-  
ance of truth, except that I write for  
the public, as I do at present; I would  
have been as explicit in my letter, as I  
intend to be in this, and my sub-  
sequent notes; but writing in French  
to a friend, whose latitude of politi-  
cal knowledge I was acquainted with,  
I observed the French maxim, *à bon  
fin, tout est dit*. I must, how-  
ever, allow, that I was myself very  
much diverted from the object in ques-  
tion, by my feelings, for the untoward  
fate of the best of princes, as well as  
the distractions of the state, and  
must easily have perceived, that there  
have been too many reasons.

that I wrote too much from the heart,  
to be pregnant with any deep design.  
This is not the case with Don Candid  
and the rest of the late ministry's  
champions, nor with the present mi-  
nistry's advocates. Notwithstanding  
all the virulent abuse on one side, and  
all the acrimonious censures on the  
other, both parties seem to have agreed,  
that it is necessary for them to divert  
the nation, from the real causes of  
our disunion at home, and the misma-  
nagement abroad, by making the E.  
of B<sup>ro</sup>'s a very existence, the ma-  
gical source of all evil and mischief;  
as well as the perpetual object of the  
public attention.

The disgraced ministers will have it,  
in spite of events that speak for them-  
selves, that his influence has continued,  
and does continue to be such, that it  
is him, who has turned them out, and  
placed their successors; and that, by  
these means, he now rules. The pre-  
sent ministers, who have been, and  
continue to be convinced, from their  
own experience, that there is nothing  
at all in this; and that they had them-  
selves been deceived, in suspecting him  
to be the influencer of the misma-  
nagement of their predecessors, as well  
as of their disgrace, persist, however,  
to charge him in their turn, though in  
other terms, with being the original  
author of their own former disgrace;  
and consequently, of all the bad conse-  
quences of their opposition, and all  
the misfortunes of the nation.

The fallacy of those pretences from  
both parties, and their endeavours to  
clear themselves, at the expence of a  
man, whose unpopularity is owing to  
the minority management of the one,  
and the ministerial mismanagement of  
the others, has been sufficiently pro-  
ved, and exposed by the decent and  
sensible papers that have lately appear-  
ed in favour of the injured earl; and  
I shall only add my share to it, as far  
as it results from my observations on  
the remaining part of the published ex-  
tract of my private letter, which, by  
the favour of Don Candid, has been  
and is really become, of a very extra-  
ordinary production. *See* *Sett* *III.* If these are grown  
wise by the fate of their predecessors,  
they will strive to please the nation  
by better measures than an attempt to  
lay the blame on the royal



betray their royal master into the passing of an act, derogatory to the honour of his crown and family; and by a better and more decent conduct, than that of so ungratefully and ungracefully flying in his face.

NOTE. Had I writ my letter originally and intentionally for the public, I would perhaps have shewn good manners enough to have treated the new ministry with the compliment, of supposing beforehand, that they would of course strive to please the nation in the manner I expressed it. I am afraid it is now too late to recall entirely my appearance of a doubt in this respect: Not that I do them the injustice to believe, that they will not endeavour to rectify some measures of their predecessors; and to carry on the national business with spirit and activity; but I have some fears, from what I have observed in some publications which bear the marks of their authority, that, on the one hand, they may be liable from being too languine, as well as from a biased judgment in favour of such former tenets, as had well nigh ruined us for ever, to run into errors of a different nature from those of their predecessors, and, in my private opinion, of a still more dangerous tendency; and that on the other hand, their endeavours to gain popularity, at the expence of the D. of B., by continuing to traduce his principles, and the most salutary as well as successful measures of his ministry, in a most unfair and abusive manner, will not only stir up some equitable patriots to suspect, and detect, the true motives of all their former clamour, and present shame to retract; but likewise impair (in spite of all outward appearances) that cordial obliteration of their past conduct, in the most amiable and most important heart in the Kingdom; which, by a more moderate, just, and magnanimous conduct, they might otherwise convert into the most lasting benevolence, confidence, and support.

After this apology for not rectifying my former expression of an uncivil doubt of what the present ministry's conduct and fate will be, (and which I confess was then unguarded and ill-timed) I shall now return to their predecessors, and explain what I understand, not by their attempt to make the K—g pass

the regency bill in the manner every body knows, but by *their ungrateful and ungraceful flying in his face*; and even *this* should not have wanted a comment, had not Don Candid thought proper to make out, in his perverse manner, that I must mean by it, their prevailing upon the K—g to sacrifice Mr. M——e to their want of popularity. I could almost take an oath upon it, that whilst I was scrawling that letter to my friend, I never once thought of Mr. M——e, nor his dismission; but only of some instances I had learnt of those gentlemen's short and peremptory replies to his M——y, and more especially of that expostulation by which the D. of B——, in the name of them all, put an end to his M——y's indulgence, and to their own ministry. As to the epithets of *ungrateful* and *ungraceful*, need I say, that the one relates to the brilliant situation and circumstances of some of those gentlemen at that time, to what they had been sometime before. And the other, to the indecent or ungraceful manner in which that expostulation was delivered? But since I have been mentioning the regency bill, I must take notice of Don Candid's effrontery in referring me to the E—— of B——e himself, about a fact which I knew already to be as much falsified as his whole account of the transaction.

All the world knows, how much his M——y was offended with his ministers for the famous amendment to the bill, which was afterwards rectified, as not being conformable to his own meaning, in what had passed between himself and L—— H——x on the subject.

It is no less known, that the K—— notwithstanding their pretended zeal in rectifying the mistake, not of their own accord, but in compliance with his subsequent commands, was far from being reconciled to their previous conduct on that occasion.

This shews in what light his M——y did look upon it, since every body knows any thing of the character of this prince must be persuaded, that it is not in his nature to disgrace himself for an unwilling error or neglect, which he should afterwards have amended for, by his zeal and vigilance in preventing the effects of it.



tion whether the late ministry themselves would not rather incur any other censure, than that of having acted undesignedly, (as Don Candid pretends) in the whole course of this affair; and consequently, of their having known so little of their R———IM——'s mind, as to imagine, that it could be his meaning to wound his own honour in bestowing a public mark of disrespect on the royal princess who gave him to the world; and to whom (after his royal consort) he owes the greatest affection, as well as the most grateful and most dutiful of all regards.

I leave it to every sensible reader to judge, whether it was possible, that men of their rank, and education, whatever their inabilities might be, could be guilty of an idea of this nature; or whether, in case (if I may be allowed to make such a monstrous supposition) they had thought they had the least foundation for such a construction of his M———y's meaning, they ought not with all due respect, to have remonstrated against it, even at the hazard of incurring as honourable a disgrace, as their present one lavours of the reverse.

But the whole of this transaction is now so well known, that I would have taken as little notice of Don Candid's misrepresentations of it, as I do of all his other trash of the same value, were it not to lay hold of this opportunity, to give the reader, once for all, a sample of the veracity of his facts, by exposing that single one, which he dares to appeal for to the E——— of B———. I shall therefore give his own words, of which the malicious intent is easily perceived; and I shall then refer the reader, to what I have good authority to assert, and which will enable him, to judge of Don Candid's candour in this and the rest of his allegations.

His words are these:

Our letter-writer may have information from L——— B——— him- self, that he, sitting in the house, pressed L——— H———x to propose the following words a day before he did it, and for this reason did he press it; as L——— said, that it would make an end of the debate, and because he knew he then had the authority for doing it.

My assertion is this:

L——— B——— told L———x, that the alterations pro-

posed by this secretary of state, of born and usually residing, &c. were still liable to exception. That the best way was, to put it at once to the Male-Issue of the late king. This L——— B——— considered undoubtedly as the shortest method, of complying with H. R. H. the princess dowager's desire to be excluded; and perhaps as the only one to do it, without exposing her voluntary exclusion to misrepresentation. But L——— B——— had not the least knowledge or conception, of the amendments afterwards proposed, by which the Female Issue of his late M———y were included: and, consequently, the K——g's royal mother alone excepted. By this H. R. H's. exclusion, became such a one, as no man, in his senses, could imagine to be agreeable to the K——g's intention, nor to her own. Thus I say, the E——— of B———e had not the least notion, nor intimation of, till he heard with great surprise, L——— H———x propose it in the house of lords, as in the name of his M———y.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]

A particular Description of the curious Cap, made by Mr. Cox, Jeweller, in Shoe Lane, for an Eastern Nabob.

THIS superb ornamental head-dress, is more properly a crown or diadem than a cap, having, besides the circle or border that goes round the turban, a top or crown to rest upon the head, most ingeniously and curiously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out to a larger or smaller dimension, so as to fit any sized head, as well as to be put on or taken off with great ease and facility. The front, which is the most magnificent part, is composed of very large diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls set in the form of leaves, branches, festoons, rays of the sun, &c. above which is a grand feather bending forward, the middle stalk of which is set with pearls of an uncommon size, to which are hung emeralds, pearls and diamonds of great value. On the left side of the diadem is a socket to receive a large feather, alone valued at near 5000 l. made to be worn occasionally without the diadem. On the center top (where, on our king's crown, the globes and cross are placed) is a matchless large pearl the shape of, but



but larger, than a pigeon's egg, over it are palm branches to which it is hung, and to which on each side are suspended fine emeralds and pearls, as there are also round the front and sides of the diadem near a hundred more. The number of stones and pearls in the whole are upwards of four thousand, weighing twenty-five ounces; the principal part of which had been several years collecting. The whole is esteemed as capital a piece of jewelry as has been made in England for many years; it was shewn to their majesties and the royal family, all of whom expressed great satisfaction and

approbation on viewing it. It was carried from the East-India house, under a proper guard, to Gravesend, and there shipped on board the *Britannia*, Capt. Rous, for Bengal.

**H**AVING been favoured with the annexed plans of the magnificent churches of St. Peter, at Rome, and St. Paul, in London, by a gentleman of distinction lately arrived from Italy, we thought they would gratify the curiosity of our readers; though the dimensions are somewhat different from those given in our Vol. for 1734, p. 174, 179.

*The following is an exact NUMERICAL LIST of the TICKETS drawn PRIZES in the late LOTTERY.*

No. 55617 was drawn a blank, but as first drawn was entitled to 500 l. and No. 44929 drawn a prize of 20 l. but entitled to 1000 l. as being last drawn.

Prizes of £ 10000	Prizes of £ 500	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 100	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50	Prizes of £ 50
37596	4665	9607	25055	42003	1597	11802	20176	30983	41767	52339
56350	5261	9633	25367	42770	1886	12291	20172	31086	41666	52007
Prizes of £ 5000	5876	10191	25950	43586	1896	13038	20622	31704	42083	52622
3768	6931	11628	26269	44150	1981	13215	21281	31862	43381	52860
3982	15514	11746	26510	44259	2115	13281	21495	32038	44869	52919
	17813	12392	27219	45251	2190	13357	22758	32287	45185	53050
Prizes of £ 2000	20566	12697	28806	45542	2503	13565	22961	33320	45625	53207
	23453	14224	29678	47252	2574	13618	23429	33552	46342	53390
	24567	14263	30924	47407	3021	13753	23673	33765	46364	53422
	24853	14872	31270	47766	3121	14314	23917	33903	46655	54122
9331	25816	14928	31972	48771	3138	15363	24204	34098	46683	54675
39104	27055	15180	32034	50614	3395	15454	24307	34188	46712	54850
40037	27265	15999	32042	50800	3562	15578	24478	34280	46795	54910
41863	45767	16072	32222	51622	4472	15720	24728	34706	47050	55000
Prizes of £ 1000	50201	16962	32378	53353	4733	15884	25026	35108	47309	55170
	54472	17257	33942	53649	4888	16031	25925	35139	47828	55170
	54666	17475	34150	55371	5139	16140	26104	35442	48046	55440
13586	37326	17500	35107	55974	5184	16259	26564	35674	48194	56000
18856		17816	37068	56371	6743	16282	27066	37071	48237	56000
19039	Prizes of £ 100	17943	37328	56770	6996	16380	27264	37154	48282	56000
19193		19343	38847	57271	7566	16704	27282	37529	49070	57000
27781		19957	39110	58847	7734	16754	27312	37578	49243	57000
30375	109	20240	39221	59181	7814	16778	27793	37765	49572	57000
35809	461	20338	39350		8336	16947	27066	37950	49654	57000
44037	2132	20848	39998	Prizes of £ 50	9737	17381	28250	38270	49933	58000
52970	1566	22083	40574		9878	17984	28331	38483	50220	58000
58102	3192	22297	40811		10095	18422	28899	38891	50474	58000
	5379	22420	40892	59	10455	18609	29000	39170	50743	58000
Prizes of £ 500	5897	22665	41226	217	10603	18877	29138	39714	51259	58000
	6891	22954	41235	660	10802	19592	29939	39905	51286	58000
	7065	23693	41639	867	10945	19735	30696	40472	51437	58000
2319	7516	23807	41778	1073	11520	20045	30720	40577	51557	58000
2982	9321	24923	41924	1443	11762	20099	30916	41260	51946	58000

*Our great regard to correctness does not permit us to give, this month, our fine Royal Sheet of twenty-pound prizes, as we intended, but our readers will be gratified with it in our ATTEMPT.*



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6611

7100

7611

8144

8700

9277

9877

10500

11144

11811

12500

13211

13944

14700

15477

16277

17100

17944

18811

19700

20611



# An exact NUMERICAL LIST of all the TICKETS drawn PRIZE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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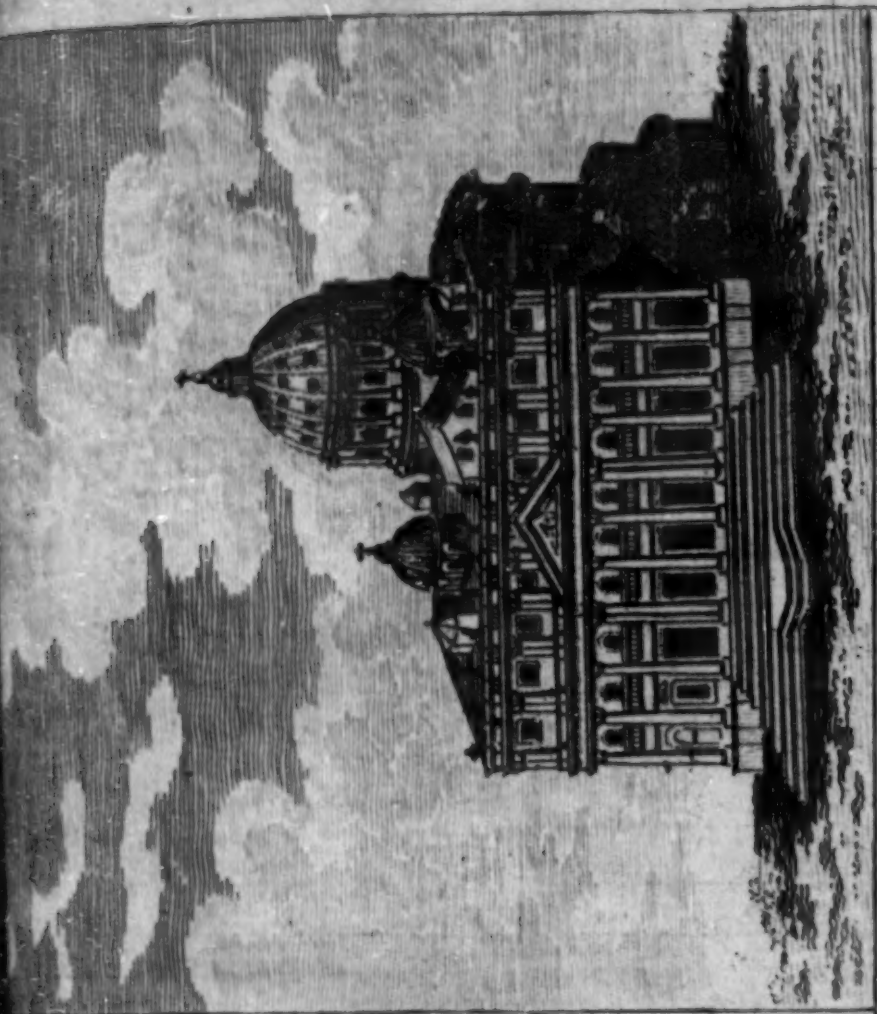
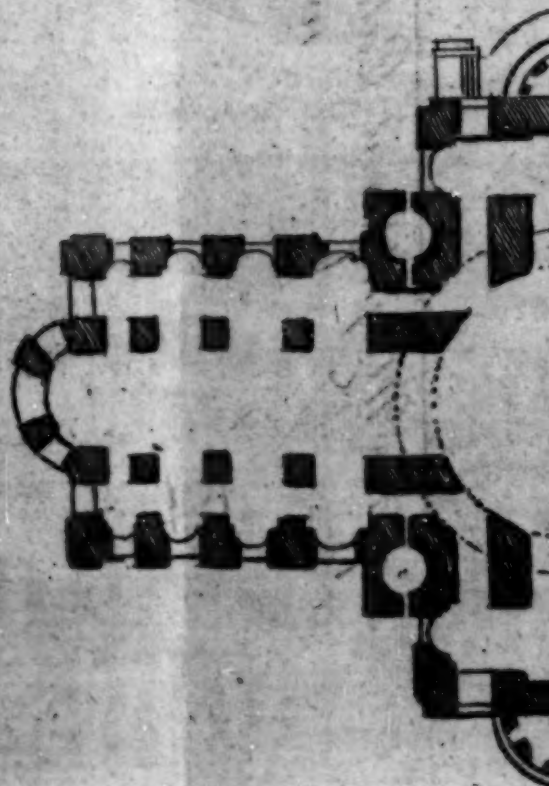
PRIZES of TWENTY POUNDS in the STATE-LOTTERY for 1765.

39303	39313	39323	39333	39343	39353	39363	39373	39383	39393	39403	39413	39423	39433	39443	39453	39463	39473	39483	39493	39503	39513	39523	39533	39543	39553	39563	39573	39583	39593	39603	39613	39623	39633	39643	39653	39663	39673	39683	39693	39703	39713	39723	39733	39743	39753	39763	39773	39783	39793	39803	39813	39823	39833	39843	39853	39863	39873	39883	39893	39903	39913	39923	39933	39943	39953	39963	39973	39983	39993																																																																																																																																																																																						
7	1	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	172	176	180	184	188	192	196	200	204	208	212	216	220	224	228	232	236	240	244	248	252	256	260	264	268	272	276	280	284	288	292	296	300	304	308	312	316	320	324	328	332	336	340	344	348	352	356	360	364	368	372	376	380	384	388	392	396	400	404	408	412	416	420	424	428	432	436	440	444	448	452	456	460	464	468	472	476	480	484	488	492	496	500	504	508	512	516	520	524	528	532	536	540	544	548	552	556	560	564	568	572	576	580	584	588	592	596	600	604	608	612	616	620	624	628	632	636	640	644	648	652	656	660	664	668	672	676	680	684	688	692	696	700	704	708	712	716	720	724	728	732	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768	772	776	780	784	788	792	796	800	804	808	812	816	820	824	828	832	836	840	844	848	852	856	860	864	868	872	876	880	884	888	892	896	900	904	908	912	916	920	924	928	932	936	940	944	948	952	956	960	964	968	972	976	980	984	988	992	996	1000

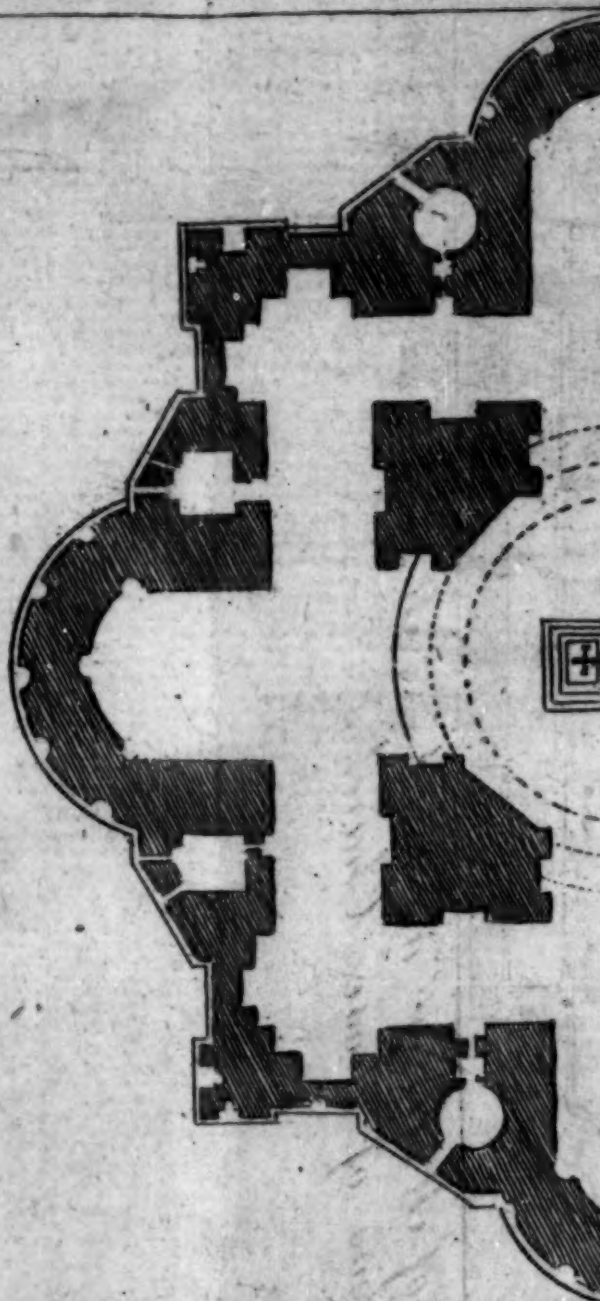




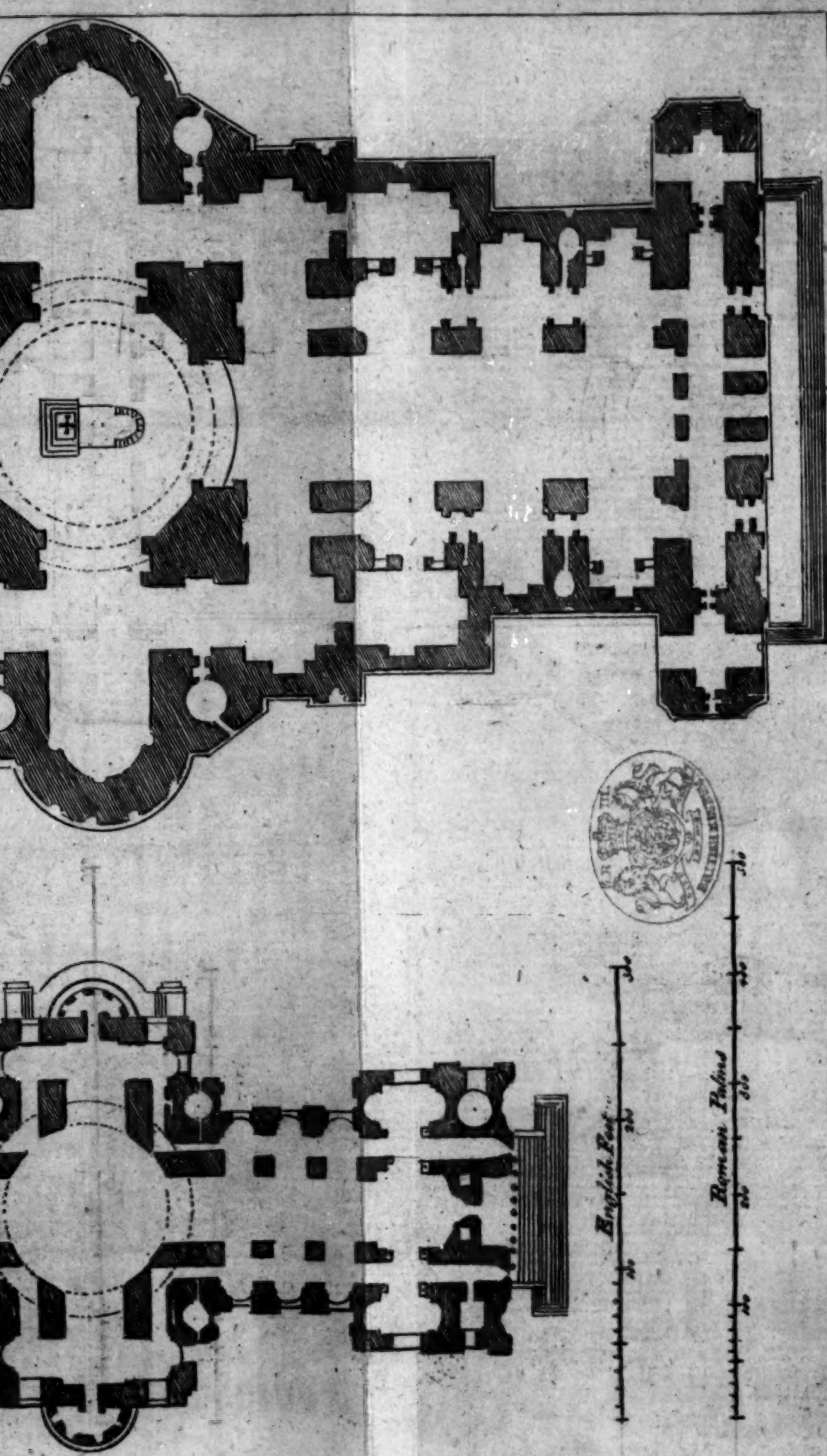
*St. Paul's*



*St. Peter's*







English Feet

Roman Palms

*Plans of the Magnificent Cathedrals, of St. Peter, at Rome, & St. Paul at London, with Views of those Churches.*



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# The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 560.*

NOW with regard to the first clause of this act, it is so far from being injurious to our trade, that it will be attended with great advantage to every branch of it: The duty thereby enacted upon the exportation of our coals, was, therefore, one of the best and wisest regulations that could have been thought of: The only fault is that the duty is not near so high as it ought to have been made, and that it does not expressly extend to coals exported by the ton as well as coals exported by the chaldron; for the clause stands at present, I suppose that coals when they are weighed but not measured, at the time of their being shipped for exportation, cannot be made liable to this additional duty, as by most of the former acts for imposing a duty either upon the importation or exportation a duty is imposed upon the ton as well as upon the chaldron; though the due proportion is not always observed; for by the 6 and 7 Will. 3. chap. 10. it is enacted, that a chaldron of coals shall weigh fifty three hundred weight 5136 pounds averdupois, whereas a ton of coals was to weigh but twenty hundred weight, or 2240 pounds, consequently the duty upon the ton ought never to be full two thirds of the duty upon the chaldron, which is far from being the case with respect to most of the duties imposed upon coals; and in some of the laws, the taxing of coals by the ton is quite omitted. Now as coals, or some sort of fuel is an article of export so necessary for the support of life in this cold climate, as well as for the carrying on of most sorts of manufactures, the expence ought never to be increased by a tax upon such necessary articles; but when dire necessity, or a partiality for the rich part of our people, obliges us to tax the necessities as well as the luxuries of life, surely we ought not to let our foreign rivals, either in power or trade, have any of the necessities of life from Dec. 1765.

us, without paying a higher tax than is paid by any of our own people.

Has this been, or is it now the case? On the contrary, from May 15, 1698, to the year 1710, all our own people, who had their coals brought to them by sea, were obliged to pay a tax of 5s. per chaldron, and 3s. 4d. per ton, for all the coals they consumed, whilst during that whole time our foreign rivals paid only the old poundage duty upon our coals exported for their use, which did not exceed 12. at most per ton, as in the old book of rates they are valued only at 6s. 8d. per ton from Scotland, therefore it cannot be supposed that coals exported from England were usually entered for exportation by the chaldron but only by the ton; and such a fit of generosity towards our foreign rivals did we seem to be seized with, in the session of parliament 1709-10, that even this moderate tax upon the exportation of our coals was abolished and a free exportation granted as to all such as should, after the time therein mentioned, be exported in British bottoms, under the plausible pretence of encouraging our navigation and shipping; but so far were we from thinking of giving ease to our own people in this necessary article, that in the same and the next following session we not only continued the former tax upon all coals brought coast-wise for thirty-two years, under the ingenious names of a new duty and an additional duty upon coals, &c. but also under a plausible pretence of encouraging religion, we loaded all such of our people as must have their coals by the port of London with a new additional duty of 3s. per ton or chaldron; so that from Michaelmas 1716, all such of our own people as have their coals by the port of London have been obliged to pay taxes to the amount of 8s. per chaldron, and 6s. 4d. per ton.

But before, I proceed further, I must unfold the mystery which obliged us



us in 1709—10 and 1710—11 to continue the old duties upon coals carried coastwise under two new names, and was one of the causes of our seeming generosity to our foreign rivals in 1709—10. In the session 1706—7, the treaty of union between England and Scotland had been ratified and established by the parliaments of both nations, and on the first of May 1707, O. S. that famous union began to take place. Whilst that treaty was under negotiation, the commissioners for Scotland on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1706, agreed, that after the union there should be an equality of excise on ale, beer, mummy, cyder, perry, sweets, low wines, aquavine, and spirits; but as to some of the other taxes then subsisting in England, they proposed, that the subjects of Scotland should be free from them, so far as related to their own consumption, until, by the benefit arising from the communication of trade, they should be enabled to bear them. To this the commissioners for England then answered, that they were inclined to consent to such an exemption in such cases where it might be done without prejudice to his trade and manufactures of England; but as this required a particular and distinct consideration of the several taxes, they desired a little time for that purpose. Among these the tax upon coals was one; as to which they, on the 17<sup>th</sup>, gave for answer, that as the tax upon coals was payable only to the 30<sup>th</sup> of September 1710, they consented that the people of Scotland should be exempted from it, during that term, as to all coals consumed in Scotland; and this short exemption the commissioners for Scotland agreed to accept of, and to leave it to be determined by the parliament of Great Britain, whether this exemption should be continued for any longer time in case that parliament should think fit to continue or revive the duty. In consequence of this agreement the twelfth article of the treaty of union was drawn up and engrossed in the words following: That viz. the continuance of the duties payable in England on coals, culm, and cynders, which determine the 30<sup>th</sup> day of December 1710, Scotland shall not be charged therewith for coals, culm, and cynders consumed therein; but shall be charged with the same du-

ties as in England, for all coal, culm, and cynders not consumed in Scotland. And from the general terms in which this article was thus drawn up, the advocates for the union took occasion to persuade the thoughtless vulgar in Scotland both high and low, that they were to continue free from this duty, even though it should be continued by the parliament of Great Britain. From hence it was foreseen, that an open and barefaced continuance of this duty, and the extending it over the whole island of Great Britain, would occasion great murmurings among the people of Scotland, as in all parts where they were obliged to have their coals by sea, they would be charged near 50 per cent. for their coals, more than they had ever paid before. For this reason, as it was, in the session of parliament 1709—10, found necessary to continue the duty for a much longer term than it had ever before been imposed or continued, it was resolved to continue at that time but a part of it, and to do it by way of imposing a new duty upon water-born coals, as they were called, over the whole united kingdom: In pursuance of which resolution an act was passed, by which it was enacted, that for and during the term of thirty-two years commencing from the 29<sup>th</sup> of September 1710, there should be raised and paid unto and for the use of her majesty, her heirs and successors, for all coals, culm, and cynders, the several and respective additional or new impositions, rates, duties, and sums of money herein aftermentioned, that is to say, for coals imported into Great Britain from any part beyond sea, and usually sold by weight 15. per ton, and if sold by the chalders, or any measure reducible thereto, 45. 6d. per chalders, to be paid by the importers, and for coals shipped or water-born in order to be shipped or laid on board any ship or vessel, to be carried by sea, and which shall be carried, by sea, in any ship or vessel, from any port or place within Great Britain, and at any time during the said term, shall be imported brought, or landed in any other port or place within Great Britain, and usually sold by the chalders, or by any other measure reducible to the chalders, 35. per chalders, and if sold usually by weight 25. per ton, to be paid at the respective



respective ports or places of importation or landing; for such water-born culm 7<sup>d</sup>. per chald. and for all such water-born cynders made of pit-coal, 3<sup>d</sup>. per chald.

Thus we may see, that in the enacting clause of this law, there is not the least mention of continuing an old duty, or any part of an old duty upon coals, with design certainly to make the ignorant and unthinking vulgar in Scotland believe, and that their members might have a pretence to say, that the new tax they were loaded with was a new duty, and not a continuance of any part of those duties upon coals, which they had been made believe, they were by the said 12th article of union, to be free from during their continuance in England. Yet notwithstanding this design, this act was intitled, An act for continuing part of the duties upon coals, which was, I must suppose, an oversight, at least in the members for Scotland. However, our commissioners of the customs took care to rectify this oversight; for in all their books they called it a new duty upon coals, culm, and cynders, for which they had authority from the act itself, the tax being there called additional or new impositions; and, indeed, they were in some respects both additional and new. Those upon coals imported, were properly additional, because, beside the duty imposed by this act, they were to be liable to all the poundage duties; and the impositions upon water-born coals might be called new because they were not to commence till the day after the old duties expired, and because they were, not so high, being only three-fifths of the old; but care was taken in the very next session to remove this diversity, by reviving and continuing the other two fifths from the 1<sup>st</sup> of March 1710—11, for the same number of years, and was dubbed with a new name at our custom-house, being called in their books, an additional duty upon coals, culm, and cynders.

But though these duties were by both these acts to extend over the whole of Great Britain, yet the members for Scotland got a clause added to both, which prevented their affecting any great number of people in that part of the island; for at that time

there were few coals consumed there, except in the counties on the south and north sides of the Firth of Forth, an arm of the sea which runs up near fifty miles within the country, and they got in both these acts a clause inserted, by which it was provided, that coals carried from the bridge of Stirling to Dunbar, or Redhead, or any part between them, should not be liable to these duties, which included the whole of the Firth of Forth, and also the Firth of Tay. In other parts of Scotland they consumed a sort of turf they called peat, which, when dry, burns as well as old wood, and is really a sort of earth produced from the rotten remains of their ancient forests. This sort of turf they dug up in the summer time from what they called a moor, which is a congeries of these rotten remains, in some places of considerable depth, and very extensive. But these moors are now in some parts of the country quite exhausted; and as the people have neither coal nor wood within their reach, they are put to great distress for want of fuel, of which we have an instance in the late famous trial of Nairn and Ogilvie, where we are told, p. 105, that the gentleman, afterwards poisoned, ordered some shilling-seeds [chaff, or the husks of corn] to be set on fire for warming him; which shews what shifts they are now put to in that country, for want of proper fuel. I mention this as a caution and a warning for us, to be more careful of our coal-mines; for our coal-mines do not vegetate: A coal-mine once exhausted never grows again, no more than a moor does in Scotland, and if our coal-mines should be entirely exhausted, which may be the consequence of an unlimited exportation, how could the poor in our cities and towns subsist? We have many severe laws against the exportation of our wool; but if our ports had nothing they could make use of for fuel at a cheap rate, how could they work up our wool? It is therefore as reasonable to prohibit the exportation of our coals, as to prohibit the exportation of our wool. It is even more necessary, because our sheep walks can never be exhausted, and whilst we have sheep, we can every year have a fresh supply of wool; but, if our coal-mines should be exhausted



[illegible]

prohibiting, or at least loading with a  
heavy duty, the exportation of coals  
from the north and west of England  
into the south and east of the same  
kingdom, for the benefit of the  
free exportation of coal, commended  
how just and prudent a new adminis-  
tration had courage and public spirit  
enough to break asunder those Dutch  
leading strings, under which their na-  
tion had so long continued; for in the  
very next ensuing session a draught  
of a bill, by which it was enacted, that  
from thirty-two 1792, from the 1st of  
March, 1793, all coals exported should  
pay the following duties, viz. coals  
exported by measure, per chaldron, 10  
pence; and the 1st of March 1793, to the  
plantations 12d, and all other places,  
in foreign bottoms, 1s. 6d. in British  
bottoms, exported by weight, per ton,  
to 10s. 6d. and the 1st of March 1793, to  
the plantations 12d, and all other  
places, in British, 14s. in foreign bot-  
toms, and in the free exportation  
enacted by the preceding session, con-  
tinued until the 31st of December to the  
31st of March 1793, and consequently  
this new regulation was aught on the  
main, but in several respects it was  
really injurious, for as in the same  
session the other two fifths of the duty  
upon water-borne coals had been  
continued for thirty-two years, and a  
new duty of 1s. 6d. per chaldron was  
imposed upon all coals brought into  
the river Thames, within the liberty  
of the city of London, which made the  
duties upon all such coals amount to  
8s. 6d. per chaldron, and 16s. 6d. per ton,  
for by the duties upon coals exported  
should have been smaller at least re-  
spect to those that were so, but paid  
by many of our own people, it was  
in some degree rectified by the act of  
Anne, 1793, chapter 9, which imposed  
an additional duty upon coals export-  
ed by the vessel of 3d. per chaldron  
in foreign bottoms, and 6d. in Brit-  
tish bottoms, but as the coals exported by the  
tonnage were not in this act entirely for-  
gotten, it was continued, and doubtless  
will remain so, until the 31st of Decem-  
ber 1793, and it is not likely that in British ships  
by the tonnage duty, than as it  
be paid by our fellow subjects in Ame-  
rica for the same sort of coals, and  
the same time, it is to observe, that it  
was extremely right to adopt the pre-  
cedent that had been made by the



6. and 7. Will. III. chap. 22. which lays  
 upon a much heavier duty upon coals  
 exported in foreign bottoms than upon  
 coals exported in British bottoms.  
 This distinction between foreign and  
 British bottoms ought to have been  
 introduced by the above mentioned  
 act of the 23th of Charles II. with re-  
 gard to all our home produce, and it  
 is a wonder it was not, as this very  
 distinction is thereby introduced, with  
 regard to fish caught by English men  
 brought up by aliens, and exported  
 by them in English bottoms; such a  
 distinction is certainly better than a  
 distinction between aliens and natives.  
 The former would encourage aliens  
 who reside abroad to employ our ship-  
 ping for fetching them what they have  
 occasion for from hence; the latter dis-  
 courages aliens from coming to reside  
 amongst us; and therefore, although  
 to return to it would be a dangerous  
 experiment, yet I cannot think it  
 would have been at first ruinous, nor  
 have left some trifling part of the old  
 poundage duties remaining, upon all  
 our home produce, exported in for-  
 eign bottoms; for by our taxes upon  
 the necessities of life, we have so much  
 increased the expence of navigating, as  
 well as of victualling our trading ships,  
 that they are obliged to inflict upon  
 higher freight than the ships of some  
 other nations would be satisfied with.  
 As to coals exported in foreign  
 bottoms by measure, the duties im-  
 posed by the said two acts of the 23th  
 and 24th of Queen Anne are so high,  
 that I believe, it has long since put  
 an end to any such exportation; and  
 therefore in the act now under con-  
 sideration, it was needless to make  
 any distinction between the exportation  
 in British and that in foreign  
 bottoms, with respect to coals entered  
 and exported by measure; but I am  
 surprised, that in this new act, the  
 exportation of coals by weight should  
 have been forgot; for it is certainly  
 most ridiculous to allow our foreign  
 ships to have our coals, even in British  
 bottoms, at a duty of a shilling, whilst  
 our own people are obliged to pay a duty  
 of 6 s. and 6 d. per ton in most parts of  
 the united Kingdom, for all the coals  
 they consume, either for personal use,  
 or for carrying on their manufactures.  
 This forgetfulness, both in the last  
 session, and in that of the 23th of

Queen Anne, was moving, his hopes  
 entirely inattention, and not to any  
 solicitation of the coalmine owners;  
 either in Scotland or the west of Eng-  
 land; if there was any such solici-  
 tation, it was such a manifest proof  
 of a selfish, avantitious spirit, that it  
 ought to have been rejected with dis-  
 dain, especially that from the west,  
 as it must be from thence that the  
 French magazines at Breck are chiefly  
 supplied. Therefore, I hope, that in  
 the very next session a new law will be  
 made for exempting this solecism in  
 our politics; and for increasing the  
 duty upon the exportation of our  
 coals, even in British bottoms, either  
 by the chalders or ton, so as to render  
 it superior to all the duties now paid  
 by any British subjects.

As to the next clause in this act, it  
 will be found to be very ill timed.  
 Every one knows, that the East-India  
 trade would be ruinous to this king-  
 dom, if it were not for the large  
 quantities of East-India goods which  
 we export and sell to foreigners, or  
 to our people in Africa or America.  
 The purchase of those goods in the  
 East-Indies draws every year a consi-  
 derable quantity of silver out of this  
 kingdom; but we have hitherto made  
 good that national loss with great ad-  
 vantage, by the exportation of them  
 from Great Britain to the other nations  
 of Europe, and to our settlements in  
 Africa and America, from whence  
 they are again exported; and by a  
 clandestine trade, sold to the Spaniards  
 and Portuguese, and formerly to the  
 French, settled in those parts of the  
 world. By these means, I say, we do  
 much more, than make good our na-  
 tional loss by the East-India trade; at  
 least, I believe, we have hitherto done  
 so, because till very lately we had no  
 rivals but the Dutch; but of late, the  
 vessels of the other nations of Europe,  
 especially the French, have set up, and  
 are setting up an East-India trade, and  
 will not only supply themselves with  
 East-India goods, but may at last become  
 our rivals in supplying other nations.  
 We have now therefore, no other way of  
 preserving our export trade of East-India  
 goods, but by selling them at least,  
 as cheap as they can be sold by any of  
 our rivals. We must sell them cheaper  
 than such goods can be sold in those  
 nations who have an East-India trade  
 of



of their own; and if our merchants cannot find a profitable sale among foreigners, for any of the goods mentioned in this clause, our East-India company must give over the importing any of them, for they cannot be used at home, either for apparel or furniture: I hope the use of them never will be allowed at home; because such an allowance would put a final end both to our filken and linen manufactures, as in this cold climate it is impossible to get such manufactures worked up at so cheap a rate, as they may be in the warm East-Indian climates, where the poor have no occasion to be at such an expence either for cloathing or firing. Is this then a proper time for loading the exportation of such goods with an additional duty of 5*l.* *per cent.* over and above the old subsidy of 2*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* with which it was loaded before? Are we sure that none of our rivals either do now, or ever will, allow of a free exportation of such goods from their country? Can we expect to sell any of them at a foreign market, if such goods can be sold there by our rivals, at a cheaper rate by 7*l.* 10*s.* *per cent.* than they can be sold by our merchants? I may take upon me to prophecy, that if we can export none of these goods, the East-India trade will every year be a losing trade to the nation, unless our company can hold that dominion which they have acquired upon the continent of the East-Indies; and whether a territorial connection with the continent of Asia may not be as inconvenient for the island of Great Britain, as such a connection with the continent of Europe has by experience been found, I shall leave to our profound politicians to determine.

It may be said, 'tis true, that the exportation of these goods to our own settlements in Africa or America is not to be loaded with the duty imposed by this act; but is it our interest to encourage our fellow subjects in either of those parts of the world to make use of the manufactures of India, rather than the manufactures of Britain or Ireland, or even those of their own fabrick? Therefore the exception with regard to America would have been very unwise, if we had not before by an act of the preceeding

session, chap. 15. loaded the use of these goods by our own people in America with a very heavy duty; for by that act a part of the duties paid upon their importation here, amounting to 7*l.* 5*s.* *per cent.* are to be retained, and besides, upon their being landed in any of our settlements in America, the following duties are to be paid there, *viz.* For every pound weight, avoirdupois, of wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs, mixed with silk or herbs, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great Britain, 2*s.* And for every piece of callico (not exceeding ten yards in length, if of the breadth of one yard and a quarter or under; and not exceeding six yards in length if above that breadth) painted, dyed, printed, or stained, in Persia, China, or East-India, imported from Great Britain, 2*s.* 6*d.* These heavy duties will make these foreign manufactures come dear, that, I hope, even the better sort of our people in America will for their own sakes, chuse to make use of our or their own manufactures of much the same kind; consequently, the act of last session would have been a right and a wise measure, if care had been taken to make a proper provision in that act, for allowing these duties to be drawn back upon the exportation of these Indian goods from any of those settlements; and it was neglected in that act, I am surpris'd it was not done in this; for every one knows, what great advantages this nation has always reap'd by the open and clandestine trade carried on between our American settlements and the Spanish dominions that quarter of the globe: I call it open and clandestine, because it has always been now and then carried on during the time of peace in an open manner, by virtue of licences from the respective governors; and in time of war by flags of truce; and both in time of war and peace it has constantly been carried on in a clandestine manner. It always will be so long as we can sell them our manufactures at as cheap a rate as they have the same sort of manufactures from any other nation, and at much cheaper rate than they have them from their own.



But this clandestine trade we did what we could to put an end to, so far as relates to our Indian manufactures, by the act of last session, and by the act of this session, we have put an end to our being able to furnish them with any such manufactures by means of their galleons, which our merchants formerly did in great abundance, by getting those goods as well as their returns entered in the name of their Spanish correspondents, who always accounted with great honour for the profits. 'Tis true, the French, since the establishment of their East-India company, have greatly interfered with us in this trade, especially during our late conflicts with Spain; and can we doubt of their interfering more with us, after we have loaded the exportation of our Indian manufactures with a duty of 10s. per cent? Can we expect to retain the least share of it, if the French should be so wise as to allow their Indian manufactures a free exportation?

When I talk of the share our merchants formerly had in the cargoes of the Spanish galleons, it brings me to consider the last part of this remarkable act, which begins at the fourth clause. A stamp duty is a tax, and of all other taxes upon consumption, is the most easily carried into execution, because it executes itself, as was said of the treaty of Utrecht, it would have held true of that treaty, if we had not picked a quarrel with Spain in 1718, and again in 1725, our affairs which we had nothing to do with. A stamp duty is therefore one of the best ways of raising money for the public service; but it may be too far extended: If it increases the expence of law it is cruel. It is unconstitutional; for what is the difference to a poor man, if you deny justice, or render it so expensive, as to make it ruinous, or impossible for him to sue for it? If it increases the expence of our trade or navigation, it is imprudent, and will, in its consequences, become pernicious. By heavy stamp duties, our useless offices, and our extravagant law-suits, we have already so much increased the expence of law, that no moderate circumstances can

obtain justice, if he has a rich antagonist to contend with. And by our stamp duties and other taxes we have so much increased the expence of our trade and navigation, that, I am afraid our merchants have now a very small share in the cargoes of the Spanish galleons or register ships.

In both these respects, the stamp duties we had before established, were grievously felt by the people; and this act will add to those grievances; for a man must think it extremely hard to be obliged to pay a tax for guarding against those misfortunes to which he is by the nature of things exposed, or for sending, perhaps a suit of cloaths, from one coast town to another; yet this will be the consequence of our imposing a stamp duty upon all policies of assurance, and upon all bills of lading; and both will contribute towards increasing the expence of our trade and navigation, as large quantities, and often a multitude of parcels, are daily bringing by our coasting vessels to London, and other staple sea-ports, in order to be exported from thence to a foreign market.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Third Letter to the Rev. Mr. Bowman, continued from p. 509.*

**B**UT you now ask. How are we to perform these conditions. Faith is the gift of God?—It is so, sir,—but not as you understand it:—if it were you could find no fault with those who *vape* not faith. The truth is, God sent his son into the world to *declare and publish* it, with such evidence and supply of all that could help and induce men to it, that he justly *marvelled because of their unbelief* [Mark vi. 6.] and *upbraided them with it* [Mark xvi. 7.] He gives it us agreeably to our being *moral agents*; and our *receiving* it, and its having a due effect upon us is the result of conviction from sufficient evidence, *open* of its truth, and fairly weighed and attended to by us, and admitted into our hearts. And thus the well disposed, upright, unprejudiced and honest mind will embrace and entertain it; and the opposite disposition will withstand it; and hence it becomes a matter











Sec. — and you would have it thought that this being secured by an irresistible grace, all is well. — But I say no. — For no sooner is an irresistible over-ruling exerted but there is an end of all virtue, religion, and accountableness. — We have thenceforth no agency and consequently can neither be considered as morally good or bad.

We have seen (however you say) that faith is the Gift of God. — And it has been spoken to before. — Obedience and perseverance are promised in the following words, *A new heart also will I give unto you, and a new spirit, &c.* — Give me leave, sir, to remind you that there are other texts which enjoin † *Make you a new heart and a new spirit, and turn yourselves and live.* Now any other man has just as much right to insist upon it that these latter texts refer all to ourselves, as you have to assert, that the others refer all to God exclusive of ourselves: Here are scripture passages, singly considered, of equal amount each way; and pray, why should he and his texts yield to you and your texts, any more than the contrary? If then you be equally wise and equally wilful, you will both remain in the wrong. Scripture, sir, can never contradict itself; but each sort of these passages must be true; and that can only be in a sense in which they may be consistent; and that is, that God makes them a new heart, as he supplies the means, aids, and motives, which, when improved by them, make their heart new; and so to improve them is what they are enjoined in saying *make you a new heart, &c.*

Read, sir, what is said on Ezek. xxxv. 30; and xl. 19, in Patrick's Further Continuation and Defence, or third part of the friendly Debate between a Conformist and a Nonconformist, p. 255. These promises were not made to some particular elect persons, but to the whole nation of the Jews, &c. &c. I turn to the book.

† A book in which any one may find the non con notions you are breaching fully confuted.

† Brenius in locum. See also Gratius's note on v. 40.

§ Ezek. 24, 13.

thocked

The text too, Jer. xxxii. 40. concerns the whole Jewish nation; and the promise *I will not turn away from them to do them good*, means, if they do not turn away from me; and he points at the great things he would do in their return from Babylon, which naturally ought (and never could fairly fail) to have such effect, by saying, *I will put my fear in their hearts that they shall not depart from me.* Beneficia beneficiis accumulando, reverentiam meam in animis eorum firmam ac stabilem reddam †. — He puts his fear in their hearts therefore, in such sort and manner as we before shew, he makes them a new heart, and not by an irresistible grace; for certain it is, that this people did afterwards depart from him, and forfeit his favour, and their duty, though he did all that sufficed to have preserved them in it, and so performed his promise; for when he has done so much, and the want of effect is wholly owing to their perverseness, he still speaks of himself as having done the thing; *I have purged thee, and thou wast not purged* §.

Let me once more advise you, sir, not to place your confidence so altogether on single texts; but study the scriptures like a scholar, and regard the joint amount of it's several parts compared and admitted with skill and attention. On such a precarious foundation a single text disjointed from their context, and viewed without any regard thereto, or so much as thought of it, or any consideration of the general tenour of the scripture, no doctrine can be solidly built: Much less ought we to build doctrines of dangerous tendency, and which do dishonour to the character of God. Yours,

Constitutional Sins, &c. concluded from p. 564.

3. THE DRUNKARD.  
A Most incorrigible sinner I have long been, and wasted my substance with riotous living. Luke xiii. 13. I naturally delight in strong quors. — Ever a progeny of drink — I with I could say —

third



thirst, my drought, was like that of other people. — The prophet has painted the scene beautifully, in strong colours, yet very true. — Come (say they) we will tetch wine — we will fill ourselves with strong drink — to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant. — Life to me is insipid, unless the bowl be before me; over which I feast myself, and say unto my soul — take thine ease. — Rejoice therefore, and let thine heart cheer thee all the days of this vain life. Walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine own eyes. — Thus feeding myself without fear. — I have rioted in excess. — I have gloried in my shame, Ep. Jude v. 12. I have degraded myself so low, as to act more like a brute than a rational creature. — What greatly enhances my guilt is, that I have made it habitual. — The wisest of men may be surprized; may have sometimes overcharged themselves. It was pardonable in Noah once to forget himself. But how glaring an instance has my life been of sin and sensuality — of luxury and intemperance. I have exposed myself to shame — my family to want. I have sacrificed my health — laid my honour in the dust — and offended all good men by the notoriety of my example. Thus have I lived half of my days in an open and scandalous violation of the divine laws. But God has now opened my eyes, that I see my iniquity — my transgression — and my sin. I see — That tongue must be scorched which I have hitherto indulged. — I see — the vengeance of God's wrath in the consuming fire, and that I shall be (wretched man that I am) eternally shut out from the presence of the Lord — and from the glory of his power.

THE AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, LEIGH, Oct. 9, 1765.  
READING lately in the public papers of a man, who, by making beer in a cellar, did thereby swallow a wasp, which, stinging

him in the throat, was the cause of his death, soon after it induced me to offer you a similar case, but of a more fortunate consequence, that fell under my own practice and observation, and which the other day I was providentially the lucky instrument, by means of the following safe and simple medicine, of procuring both a speedy and effectual cure, and thereby beyond expectation, of preserving my patient's life, of which I send you the full account, if that by your communicating the same to the public, it may hereafter conduce to the preservation of the lives of several others, who may at any time labour under the like dangerous accidents. The whole story is this:

On the second day of September last, I was called up in the morning in haste, to Samuel Stense, a shipwright of Burnham, who was at work on a vessel here in this town: he, by drinking a mug of beer, brought him much frothed up on the top, that thereby concealed a wasp, swallowed that insect; it stung him in the gullet; yet he continued caulking the hoy he was then at work upon, for some few minutes after, till such a sudden and violent strangulation seized him, as constrained him to hurry to my house for assistance.

Wherefore, while I was, after first notice, hastening on my cloaths and putting up a short prayer, or ejaculation rather, for success, I had a fresh call to be as expeditious as possible, or the person would be dead before I could see him; he was waiting below with a friend, speechless, and black in the face; kicking and flinging his limbs about for breath, with the uttermost agony and consternation, expecting nothing else but death every moment.

I bid him point to the place stung; he directed his finger to his throat at the upper end of his breast bone, on the right side. It being a case I had never met with the like of before, and having no time to lose, I quickened my thoughts, and soon concluded all manual operations, as with those who are

*Dona presentis rape latus hore,  
Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere.  
Depreme vina & caris expellitis,  
Lingue severa.*



choaked with other kinds of extraneous bodies, would excite, instead of mitigating, the spasmodick strangulation, when the following method entered suddenly into my mind, and which, to make the more haste, I made up the medicine with my own hands. I took some honey and sweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a spoon beat them all up well together in an half pint basin. This mixture I then laid down on the table by him, bidding him swallow a spoonful of it every minute; while the neighbour who attended him and I sat in the same room to observe the consequence. The first three spoonfuls, we perceived by his wry faces, passed down with great difficulty and pain, after which he soon swallowed very easily and freely, and spoke out all at once to our agreeable surprise, like a dumb man suddenly come to his speech again, as loudly and boldly as ever.

Then I bid him carry the basin with the mixture with him to his lodgings, and continue taking a spoonful of it often, though less often than before, and lie down on his bed and compose himself, talking to no one, nor suffering any one to talk to him, lest the choking, I told him, should return again.

He did so, and next morning went well to his work, and continued easy without the least return of any of the symptoms.

Now, as gentlemen of our profession, in such sudden exigencies, are not always at hand, and most families have the three foregoing ingredients, in their own possession, or at least they may soon be obtained in the neighbourhood; I thought such a general publication of this uncommon case might possibly prove of universal benefit; and when, whenever wanted, it may prove as successful from the hands of others, as it did from mine.

Yours, &c. JOHN COOK, M.D.

**W** E shall, this month, in addition to the Extracts we have already given from Kenrick's Review of Dr. Johnson's *Shakespeare* (see p. 551.) oblige our readers with two or three more of the most acute of his remarks.

*The Tempest*, Vol. I. p. 76.  
Ariel. Where the bee sucks, there  
I suck; In a cowslip's bell I lie; There  
I couch, when owls do  
cry.

On the bat's back I do fly  
After summer, merrily.

The opinions of the commentators are strangely divided about this elegant little song. Mr. Theobald reads in the first line, *There lurk I*, observing that Ariel was a spirit of a refined æthereal essence, and could not be intended to want food. Besides, the sequent lines rather countenance *lurk*. For my part, I am apt to be of Mr. Theobald's opinion, for another reason; and that is, I think Ariel, tho' he should even be supposed to have occasion for more substantial food than the camelion; yet he cannot mean to compare himself to a bee, or a sucking of any kind. Mr. Theobald's reading is also more elegant; and yet our editor hath restored the old word *suck*, without giving any reason for it.

—A more material alteration hath been attempted on the last line; which Mr. Theobald, in his *Shakespeare Restored*, conceived should be written, *After summer merrily*. This conjecture was countenanced by Mr. Pope, and adopted by Sir Thomas Hanmer: but Dr. Warburton rejected it with infinite disdain. Dr. Johnson also having restored *summer* to the text, and quoted Warburton's note without any animadversion of his own, must be supposed to acquiesce in the force of what that learned commentator hath advanced; or at least by his own confession, to have nothing better to offer.

And yet nothing, in my opinion, can be more inconclusive than the argument contained in Dr. Warburton's annotation. — It will be thought, no doubt, a little presumptuous in so petty an Aristarchus as myself, to attack conjointly two such gigantic and formidable critics. But I could not, with patience, see a Goliath treat the mule of Shakespeare like a common drab, at his pleasures my weapon, is quickly out, you see, for "I dare draw as soon as another man, if I see occasion, in a good quarrel, and the law of my side."

The two lines quoted from



Dr. Warburton's note, as it is quoted by our editor, runs thus: "After summer, merrily." This is the reading of all the editions: yet Mr. Theobald has substituted *sun-set*, because Ariel talks of riding on the bat in this expedition. An idle fancy. That circumstance is given only to design the time of night in which fairies travel. One would think the consideration of the circumstances should have set him right. Ariel was a spirit of great delicacy, bound by the charms of Prospero, to a constant attendance on his occasions. So that he was confined to the island winter and summer. But the roughness of winter is represented by Shakespeare as disagreeable to fairies, and such like delicate spirits, who, on this account, constantly follow summer. Was not this then the most agreeable circumstance of Ariel's new recovered liberty, that he could now avoid winter, and follow summer quite round the globe? But, to put the matter out of question, let us consider the meaning of this line.

There I couch when owls do cry.

Where? in the crosslip's hall and where

he tells us, this most

needs be in summer. When

cry, and this is in winters

When blood is nipt, and ways be

Then nightly sings the staring owl.

Love's Labour lost.

the consequence is, that Ariel flies

Such is Dr. Warburton's elaborate

oration. In answer to which it

be observed, that, whether Theo-

reasoning be right or not, his

arguments are egregiously wrong;

will admit, with Dr. Warburton,

Ariel here speaks of himself as

and of fairy; but, supposing no

tion to be made to the difference

mares, I do not know that Shake-

re had any where represented win-

excessively disagreeable to fairies,

oblige them, like swallows, to

on the arrival of winter.

argument he makes use of, and

utation he brings to put the

out of question, are insufficient,

invalidated by many other

es in Shakespeare. He would

from the two lines quoted from

the long in Love's Labour lost, that  
owls never cry but in winter. But  
the queen of the fairies, in the Mid-  
summer Night's Dream, says to her  
attendants,

Keep back.

The clamorous owl, that nightly

hoots, and wonders

At our quaint spirits.

And again, Puck, at the latter end

of the same play, says,

Now the wasted brands do glow,

Whilst the scritch-owl, shrieking

loud,

Puts the wretch that lies in woe,

In remembrance of a shroud.

Thus we see that the owl do cry,

even in the presence of the fairies.

It may not be amiss also to remark,

that in the song of *Winter*, the owl is

represented as *singing a metrical note*,

whereas, in the other passages, she is

said to cry, to be *clamorous*, which it

might with great propriety be said to

do in summer, when her hooting is

contrasted

To the night-warbling bird, that

now, awake

Tunes sweetest his love-laboured

song.

A circumstance that does not operate

to the owl's disadvantage in the cold

and dreary nights of winter, when

the same hooting may even have

something cheerful in it, at least to

those who are sitting by a good fire

in the chimney corner. While *greasy*

*Joan doth keep the pot*. As to what Dr.

Warburton says about following sum-

mer quite round the globe, I never

before heard that *summer* itself went

round the globe. That it vibrates

from pole to pole is certain; but there

is some difference between that mo-

tion of the earth, which causes summer

and winter, and that which causes day

and night.

In regard to Dr. Warburton's calling

Theobald's reasons for altering the

text, *an idle fancy*, and his telling us,

that the circumstance of the bat is

only introduced to design the time of

night in which fairies travel, I must

observe, that Ariel does not seem to

be one of those kind of fairies, that,

as Puck says,

By the triple Hecat's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream.

On



On the contrary, he appears to execute the commands of Prospero by daylight. Nor is this inconsistent with his character, as a fairy of a superior kind. For thus, Oberon, the fairy king, on Puck's telling him of the approach of morning, which hastens away those spirits that for aye consort with black-brow'd night, replies; "But we are spirits of another sort; I with the morning light have oft made sport; And, like a forester, the groves may tread, Ere yet the eastern gate, all fiery-red opening, on Neptune with fair-blest darts and beaming, turne into yellow gold his salt-green streams."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, Vol. I.

Full often she hath gossip'd by my side,

And sat with me, on Neptune's yellow sands,

Marking the embarked traders on the flood,

When we have laugh'd to see the sails conceive,

And grow big-bellied with the wanton wind;

Which she, with pretty and with swimming gait,

Following (her womb then rich with my young squire)

Would imitate: and fall upon the land,

To fetch me trifles, and return

As from a voyage rich with merchandise.

Dr. Warburton and our editor have both attempted to illustrate this passage, without success.

The difficulty lies in the sixth, seventh, and eighth lines; Dr. Warburton says, "Following what she did not follow the ship, whose motion she imitated; for that sailed on the water, she on the land."

But if, as we are to understand imitating, it will be a mere pleonasm—*imitating would imitate*.

From the poet's description of the actions it plainly appears we should read

*FOLLYING*—*Would imitate*.

i. e. wantoning in sport and gaiety.

Thus the old English writers—and

they beleeven *FOLLYLY* and *falsely*—says Sir J. Mandeville, from and in the sense *folatzer*, to play the wanton. This exactly agrees to the action described—*full often as she gossip'd by my side*—and—*when we have laugh'd to see*.

This note, Dr. Johnson tells us, is very ingenious; but, continues he, "since *follying* is a word of which I know not any example; and the fairy's favourite might, without much licentiousness of language, be said to follow a ship that failed in the direction of the coast, I think there is no sufficient reason for adopting it. The coinage of new words is a violent remedy, not to be used but in the last necessity."

I will not dispute with our editor the ingenuity of Dr. Warburton's note, or that of his own; but it is certainly an ingenuity of a different kind to that which is necessary to illustrate Shakespeare. The former of these gentlemen, I remember, affected to ridicule the booksellers for believing a silly maxim, that none but a poet should presume to meddle with a poet. The event, however, hath proved this maxim to have some truth in it. If either Dr. Warburton, or Dr. Johnson, had, in criticising this passage, exercised their ingenuity as poets, instead of their ingenuity as philologists, I am persuaded they would soon have discovered its meaning. But they were too intent upon words, to attend to the images designed to be conveyed by them. The former talks of an action described in two lines, wherein nothing is spoken of but *gossiping* and *laughing*. Do they imitate a ship under sail? To have been merely playful and wanton, is not the imitation here mentioned; nor does it consist in merely following the object imitated, as Dr. Johnson conceives; for she did not only follow upon land, in the same direction along the coast as the ships did in the sea, but she returned again, which must have been in a different direction. So that it appears neither of these ingenious critics had any idea of the poetical beauty of this passage. I shall endeavour to explain it, therefore, by a very different mode of investigation.—If the reader hath ever seen a ship scudding before the wind, with its fore-sail grown big-bellied, as the



poet expresses it, with the swelling breeze, he must recollect that, in such a case, the sail projects so far forward, that it seems, to a spectator on shore, to go in a manner before the rest of the vessel; which, for the same reason, appears to follow, though closely, after, with an easy, swimming motion. —

This was the moving image, which the fairy's favourite, taking the hint from, and the advantage of her pregnancy, endeavoured to imitate; and this she did, by wantonly displaying before her the convexity of her swelling belly, and moving after it, as the poet describes,

— with pretty and with swimming gate.

Such being the sense of the passage, the text is easily ascertained, by pointing and reading thus:

Which she, with pretty and with swimming gate

Following her womb, then rich with my young squire,  
Would imitate.

This is the method a critic should take with the poets. Trace out their images, and you will soon find how they expressed themselves, without perplexing yourself either about the meaning of antiquated words, or the coinage of new ones.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE. Vol. I. p. 372.

Duke. — laws, for all faults;

But faults to countenance, that the wrong statutes

Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop.

As much in mock as mark.

Our editor appears to know very little of the provincial customs and manners of his countrymen. He would else, I

hardly have been under the necessity of being obliged to Dr. Gray,

recording back two or three centuries for the beggar's *clack-dish*,

which I myself remember to have

carried about by those itinerants

many towns and villages in different counties of England. Again, Dr.

Johnson is equally at a loss with respect to the passage before us. He hath not

erudition and sagacity on the

passage before us. He hath not

erudition and sagacity on the

passage before us. He hath not

erudition and sagacity on the

Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop.] Barbers shops were, at all times, the resort of idle people.

*Tonsura erat quædam: hic solebamus*

*Plerumque eam opperiri.*

Which Donatus calls *apta sedes otiosæ*.

Formerly with us, the better sort of people went to the barber's shop to be trimmed, who then practised the

under-parts of surgery; so that he had occasion for numerous instruments,

which lay there ready for use; and the idle people, with whom his shop was

generally crowded, would be perpetually handling and misusing them. To

remedy which, I suppose, there was placed up against the wall a table of

forfeitures, adapted to every offence of this kind; which, it is not likely,

would long preserve its authority."

I. Such is Dr. Warburton's explanation of this passage; which, our editor says, may serve till a better is discovered. He observes, nevertheless,

that if whoever had seen the instruments of a surgeon, he knows that

they may be very easily kept out of improper hands in a very small box,

or in his pocket. — The truth is,

that the tables of forfeits blung up in barbers shops, are still extant in some

parts of England; but I remember to have seen one about twelve or thirteen years ago, in an excursion from

Bainlington to Northallerton in Yorkshire. I think it was either at Malton

or at Thirsk, and very probably it is there still. I do not, indeed, recollect

the number of the operator, in whose shop it was affixed; but its contents struck

me so much from reading, that I believe I can recite them from memory pretty

exactly. I may do so, I think, however, with the shuffling of surgical

instruments; but do so with and good behaviour and fresh not injudiciously

calculated for a place, where persons of dissolute habits and degrees were

accustomed to collect, in one shop he

fixtively shew'd. The said statutes were in rhyme, and were intitled, *hand*

*Rules for seemly Behaviour.*

First come, first serve. — Then come not late;

And, when arrived keep your state;

Thus the old English writers

For

For

For



For he, who from these rules shall  
 Must pay the forfeit. — See observation  
 Who enters here with boots and spurs,  
 Must keep his nook; for, if he turs,  
 And given with armed heel, a kick,  
 A pint he pays for every prick.  
 Who rudely takes another's turn,  
 A forfeit mug my manners learn.  
 Who reverentless shall swear or curse,  
 Must lug seven farthings from his  
 purse.

## IV.

Who check the barber in his tale,  
 Must pay for each a pot of ale.  
 Who will, or can, not miss his hat  
 While trimming, pay a pint for that.  
 And he who can, or will, not pay,  
 Shall hence be sent half-trimmed away.  
 For, will he, will he, if in fault,  
 The forfeit must, in meal or malt.  
 But, mark — who is already in drink,  
 The canikin must never clink.

Considerations to prevent Lightning from  
 doing Mischief to great Works, high  
 Buildings, and large Magazines. By  
 Mr. Wilson, F.R.S. &c. and Member  
 of the Royal Academy of Science. at  
 Upsal.

LONG experience, since the dis-  
 covery by Dr. Franklin, has now  
 established a truth amongst philoso-  
 phers, that lightning, like the elec-  
 tric fluid, passes more freely through  
 iron, copper, and other metals, than  
 through dry wood, stone or marble.

Instances of this truth are nume-

rous. For each, a common person of  
 being made to forfeit, he may thence learn better  
 to be guarded out of his turn.

Probably the price of a pint of beer  
 is not clear, whether for each means  
 i. e. a pint for every person in the house.  
 If so, the intention of the law is to  
 prevent the price of a pint of beer  
 to be too high. But, for each means only, for  
 offence, in which case, it is not accurate  
 to say, in that part of Yorkshire means to spare, or to be without. Thus a  
 forfeited a pint for visiting upon being shaved with his hat on.

There is some humour in the penalty of sending the refractory away half-shaven  
 and it is not impossible that the ingenious author of the Upolisher took one of his hints  
 from these rules. There is also no less morality in the last lines, excellently  
 laid in the style of a law.

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able: and to convince us therefore,  
 we need only trace the late violent ef-  
 fects of lightning on St. Peter's  
 church, and the houses in Essex street,  
 &c.

For, upon examining these build-  
 ings, it appears, that there are cer-  
 tain thick bars of iron, through which  
 the lightning has past, without pro-  
 ducing any visible effects; and on the  
 contrary, in certain parts where the  
 junctions of those bars with the stone  
 or wood, are made, there the light-  
 ening, rushing from the iron, has  
 broke the stone to pieces, and shivered  
 the wood.

From the like experiences we also  
 learn, that if the iron is too slender for  
 conducting the lightning, it is either  
 dashed into pieces, or exploded like  
 gunpowder; just in the same manner  
 as we are able, by the electric power,  
 to break and dissipate in vapour a  
 very slender wire. Bars of metal, of a  
 proper thickness, and conveniently  
 disposed, seem therefore necessary for  
 the security of such buildings.

It is to be noted, that the mischief  
 caused by lightning are not always  
 owing to its direction from the clouds  
 to the buildings or other eminence,  
 and thence to the earth; but some-  
 times, on the contrary, from the earth  
 buildings, and other eminences, to  
 the clouds. For the principle, upon  
 which its direction depends, appears  
 to arise from the restoration of a cer-  
 tain equilibrium, in a subtle and el-  
 astic fluid, previously disturbed by va-  
 rious causes.

Now, according to the laws of el-  
 astic fluids, the endeavour to restore  
 equilibrium of such a fluid, will be in  
 that direction, where the resistance to  
 its passage happens to be the least.

Thus, the meaning is, that  
 the lightning is not always directed  
 from the clouds to the earth, but  
 sometimes from the earth to the clouds.

It is not clear, whether for each means  
 i. e. a pint for every person in the house.  
 If so, the intention of the law is to  
 prevent the price of a pint of beer  
 to be too high. But, for each means only, for  
 offence, in which case, it is not accurate  
 to say, in that part of Yorkshire means to spare, or to be without. Thus a  
 forfeited a pint for visiting upon being shaved with his hat on.

There is some humour in the penalty of sending the refractory away half-shaven  
 and it is not impossible that the ingenious author of the Upolisher took one of his hints  
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Upon this principle we therefore, for a necessity, either to open a passage for it to go freely through, by placing certain bars of metal properly; or to stop the passage of the fluid through such buildings entirely.

The last method would be dangerous to put in practice, because, if high buildings were so secured, the lightning would then attack the lower buildings, which are far more numerous, and probably would destroy a greater number of people, cattle, &c.

Whereas, if the first method is preferred, the high buildings will then tend to protect the lower ones more effectually; and may with propriety be considered as so many pipes to carry off the lightning quietly, either from the earth to the clouds, or from the clouds to the earth.

And that several proper conductors are necessary to carry off the lightning more readily, than some of the accidental or partial conductors, in a large town, are capable of, appears from this; that we are able to collect small quantities of the electric fluid, with a slender apparatus in our hands only; whilst it is exposed in the street, garden, or other open place, during the hovering of such clouds as occasion violent lightning.

From repeated observations of this kind, there is reason to believe, the quantity of lightning at particular times is to very great, that it would be dangerous to invite it to any building, and that unnecessarily, in the most powerful manner, we are able to follow the several conductors to a point at the top.

Of which account it is apprehended, that a bar, or rod of metal, ought to be avoided.

And as the lightning must visit us at any or other, from necessity, to preserve the equilibrium, more can be said to invite it at all; but on the contrary, when it happens to attack a building, we ought only to be able to carry off the lightning by suitable conductors, properly fixed. We will very little, if at all, promote an increase of it's quantity.

Which desirable end, in the best at least, it is proposed, that several buildings remain as we at the top; that is, without

having any metal above them, either pointed or not, by way of a conductor.

On the inside of the highest part of such buildings, and within a foot or two of the top, it may be proper to fix a rounded bar of metal, and to continue it down, along the side of the wall, to any kind of moisture in the ground.

But, if the building happens to be mounted with an iron spindle, for supporting a vane, or other ornament, and it should not be convenient to have it taken away, then the bar of metal ought to communicate with that spindle.

And in regard to the diameter of such a metal bar, it will probably depend upon the height of the building; For it is apprehended the great church of St. Paul's to complete the partial conductors (which are the metallic cross, ball, gallery, dome, &c.) and secure it effectually, would require a bar of metal two inches diameter, if not more; and a building like the British Museum, one considerably less. But it appears there is no occasion for any at that repository, as it is already provided, though from accident, like many other buildings, with very effectual conductors. The coping of the roof thereof, and the several spouts, which are continued from thence into the ground, being all of lead.

That conductors ought to be thicker than is generally imagined, seems to appear from a late instance taken notice of at St. Bride's church by Mr. Delaval and Dr. Watson, where an iron bar two inches and a half broad, and half an inch thick, or more, was bent and broke asunder by the violence of the lightning.

The Eddystone Lighthouse, which stands upon a rock surrounded by the sea, the work of Mr. Smeaton, was thought to be an object very likely to suffer by lightning, and the more so, as the top of it consisted of a copper ball two feet in diameter, with a chimney of the same metal, passing through it down to the second floor, but no further. Directions were therefore given to make a communication of metal from the lowest part of the copper chimney, down to the sea, which was executed accordingly about the year 1760, or soon after the building was finished. Now if, instead of the copper



copper ball, a pointed bar of metal had been put in its place, or above it, and communicated with the conducting matter below, there is no saying what might be the consequence of so powerful an invitation, to an edifice thus particularly situated.

[Read Nov. 8, 1764.]

SINCE the former part of this paper was communicated to the Royal Society, that is, on the 5th of August, 1764, I received the following account from Captain Didden, commander of a merchant ship, who says, that in the year 1759, he was taken by the French, and carried prisoner to Fort Royal in Martinico. That in removing him from thence some time after, and on foot to St. Pierre, which is about twenty miles, his conductor, or guard, stopped at a small chapel five miles from the last place, to shelter themselves from the heavy rain which fell during a violent thunder storm. That the chapel had no steeple or tower belonging to it, but stood upon an eminence with three or four poor low houses near it. That soon after they were thus sheltered, a violent flash of lightning struck two soldiers dead, who had been leaning against the wall of the chapel between two buttresses, and not far from the rest of the company; they being all on the leeward side of the chapel.

That it made an opening in the wall about four feet high, and about three feet broad; and in that part only against which they rested.

That captain Didden, along with other persons, entered at this hole immediately after, to see if any other damage had been done to the chapel. That they observed a square bar of iron near the hole, and upon the ground, about four feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick, making an angle with the wall, as they supposed, to support the upper part of an inclined tombstone, which was also thrown down and broke to pieces. That this bar was joined in the middle to one end of another bar about one foot long, and one inch thick, which laid horizontally, and passing to the wall had been there fastened with lead.

That the lightning in running along

the inclining bar, had wasted or reduced its thickness in some places very considerably. Inasmuch, that it looked like a burnt poker which had been long used, and broke the bar into two pieces about an inch above the joining of the lesser bar; the ends of which had a burnt flaxy appearance. That the other parts of the bar were changed in colour to a grey or whitish hue; resembling iron, after it has been exposed to a violent heat, and then suffered to cool.

That the horizontal bar had also undergone an extraordinary change by the lightning, but particularly at that end next the wall of the chapel, it being reduced from one inch in diameter, to the size of a slender wire, but tapering towards the wall.

That when the soldiers rested against the wall, their heads were about the same height with the shorter bar; and from what he can recollect, were very near being opposite to that end thereof, which was inserted in the wall.

That the two soldiers were forced from the wall at the same instant by the lightning: so that their feet, which were one yard or more from it, were nearest to the wall, and their heads the farthest off. That their flesh appeared very black. That their cloaths were burnt and scorched in many parts, and their belts thrived up, as if they had been exposed to a large fire. That captain Didden, and other people, felt a disagreeable kind of an electric shock, at the same instant that the soldiers were killed.

Captain Didden gave an account also, that he was lately at Virginia, 1763: that the inhabitants of Norfolk had changed their opinions in respect to fixing of wires and small rods of iron on the tops of their houses; from the frequent instances they have had of their being melted, or destroyed, by the violence of the lightning, and that now they adopted instead rods of iron from nail, an inch thick, to 2 of an inch thick or more. That those rods ended in a point at top, and extended from three feet of their houses down to the ground, so that many houses had one of these conducting irons at each end.

This account appears very remarkable upon the present occasion, as it



to confirm the conjectures that are now offered, in a manner so obvious as to require no particular explanation.

The captain added, that though the pine trees are considerably higher than the oaks in the American woods, yet the oaks are the oftenest attacked by the lightning: and that he does not remember any oaks growing among the pine trees, when the latter have suffered by lightning: which must be owing to the greater resistance arising from the unctuous nature of the pine trees.

An Account of a remarkable Meteor seen at Oxford, April 23, 1764. in a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Swinton, to the Rev. Dr. Buch.

Read Dec. 13, 1764.

HAVING taken a turn on the parks, or public university-walk here on Monday April 23, 1764, towards the decline of the afternoon; I made a visit to a friend in town, with whom I have now and then an article of business to transact. Upon my return home, about 8h 10 min. P. M. looking over the houses opposite to Alban-Hall, I observed a very remarkable kind of light, forming the representation of an exceeding bright crepusculum, or expanded body of vapour, which diffused itself over all the northern part of the hemisphere that presented itself to my view. This I looked upon as a prelude to an *aurora borealis*, in some form or other. But as such appearances are pretty common here, especially of late years, I then paid no great attention to it. About 8h 55 min. I was thinking of what I had seen, I went up my path, and accidentally cast my eye towards the N. W. where I was very great surprize, I discovered a luminous arch, extending itself to the opposite part of the heavens, somewhat resembling an iris, but of a bright white colour. I then went out into the street, traversed part of the city, and found the arch both to the N. W. and S. E. to be nearly terminated by the horizon so that it seemed to be almost perfectly semicircular, and consequently in a manner to complete the hemisphere, when complete. The meteor was not exactly erect, but ascended obliquely,

declining a little to the N. of the zenith. It was extremely narrow, in breadth scarce exceeding two degrees. Its edges towards the S. E. were not so well defined, but somewhat jagged and unequal. From 9h to 9h 15 min. it exhibited a most vivid resplendent whiteness, such as, I believe, was hardly ever observed before. During that term the phenomenon seemed altogether fixed and permanent, without increase or diminution, without any apparent motion of the whole, and indeed almost without the least external variation. An internal undulating motion of the particles constituting the white luminous matter of the arch was nevertheless discernible, from the first to the last moment of its existence. No stars were visible through the vapour itself, but two or three appeared at a small distance from it. These, however, were much obscured by the interposition of some thin whitish clouds, with which that part of the atmosphere was at this time covered. Not the faintest traces of a proper *aurora borealis*, either before the first appearance, during the continuance, or after the extinction of the meteor, were to be seen. Several young people were viewing it, when I went into the street; who seemed, according to custom, not a little alarmed at so unusual a sight. One of them told me, that the arch began to be formed about a quarter before nine. In other parts of the city this wonderful phenomenon was likewise observed, both by townsmen and members of the university, not without some degree of astonishment and surprize. A little past nine o'clock the extremities of the arch grew faint, as did soon after the whole body of the luminous vapour itself. About 9h 20 min. the summit, or highest part of the arch, a few degrees to the N. of the zenith, only remained, which continued gradually decreasing till on 23 min. when the whole totally disappeared.

With regard to the weather, the morning of the 23d was dark and lowering; but the remainder of the day, from 10h 45 min. A. M. to sunset, was bright and clear, though cold out of the sun. The wind till six P. M. was northerly, and blew pretty fresh, but then came about to the N. W. From that time to 8h 15 min.



P. M. it gradually decreased, and was succeeded by almost a perfect calm, the least breath of air being then scarce perceptible. During the continuance of the meteor, this calm remained, and after the extinction of it, the weather was considerably milder than before. The 14th was a warmer day than any we had had since the month commenced, the sun irradiating us from morning till evening with his salutary rays. The whole hemisphere and the horizon, this evening, were clear and serene, the firmament being but slightly interspersed with thin whitish clouds. That part of it near the horizon was tinged with a most beautiful red colour. The sun, just before he emerged out of our hemisphere, perfectly resembled a globe of fire.

I have not yet been able to meet with an instance of a similar phenomenon in my philosophical papers, published before the year 1756. But accounts of two or three meteors somewhat resembling that above described, in our Philosophical Transactions, then occurred. However, that of the 23d of April, 1764, differed from one of these in its extent, as well as the inconsiderable breadth of zone forming the arch, and the bisection of the hemisphere. From the others it was sufficiently distinguished by its most vivid resplendent whiteness, without any short, white vibrating columns attached to it; especially, as it was neither preceded, attended, nor followed by any streaming luminous rays, or collocations. I cannot help therefore considering this as a singular sort of phenomenon, never hitherto honoured with an adequate description. If it should appear to the Royal Society in the same year, they will excuse the trouble given on this occasion, by,

Yours much obliged,  
and most obedient,  
Bumble servant,  
JOHN SWINSON.  
Church, Oxon, Aug. 4th, 1764.  
Instance of French Management. An Account of the Occurrence which lately occasioned the English to lose the valuable Settlement of Podor, on the River Senegal.

IN the neighbourhood of Podor there is a powerful African King, with whom the French, while there, cultivated a strict friendship. This prince is a man of spirit, and impatient of affronts; but his alliance is easily won by beneficence, and that air of politeness so natural to our fawning neighbours. He entertains in his service a French secretary, who perfectly understands, and very elegantly writes Arabic, the court language of all Mohammedan princes. And while the French were masters of Senegal, they always kept an agent, vested with a public character, about the person of this petty king, who was with him when we made that important conquest.

After the French were gone, we neglected to honour this negro with the same distinguishing marks of our esteem; and the French secretary for whom this African has a great regard, failed not on all occasions to expatiate upon this neglectful contempt of so illustrious a Monarch, and to enflame his mind against us by malevolent repetitions of the difference between those honours, which were paid to him by our predecessors, and that regardless behaviour of ours. Thus his hatred to the English daily gathered new strength and communicated to all his subjects a growing dislike of the British Frangers, till these animosities ended in an open rupture, and our countrymen were constrained to fly, when their harvest was just ready for the sickle.

The negro prince, sensible of his inability to withstand the British power upon the river Senegal, by the persuasion of his French secretary, wrote a letter in Arabic, on fine vellum, to the late French resident at his court. In this letter he pathetically sets forth the provocations, which his subjects have, as he pretends, met with from the English, since the departure of his allies of France, entreats assistance from the French court by the mediation of his friend, to whom the letter is addressed, and requests that gentleman's immediate return to Podor at all events; ever and anon swearing, in a manner suitable to his religion, that he never will hereafter suffer the will of the English in his dominions.

This letter, soon after its receipt,



France, was, as I am informed, laid before the court of Versailles, who thereupon took a resolution to send back to their African ally, his old acquaintance, who being a merchant, and having some affairs to settle in England, before his departure for Africa, came hither for that purpose, where I saw and heard what I have above related, from a gentleman, who boasted of his being the person to whom the Arabic letter was directed, and that he was immediately upon his return to Paris, to be sent over to the assistance of his African friend, of whom he gave an amiable character.

*Short Account of The Summer's Tale, a Musical Comedy of three Acts, performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.*

### CHARACTERS.

SIR Anthony Withers, father to Frederic and Maria, Mr. Shuter. A weak attempt at the character of a splenetic, pragmatical, old gentleman. Mr. Shuter being commonly the life and soul of our comic operas, he might very properly say, in the last act of this piece, *I am only concerned that my part has not been so brilliant as I could wish.*

Bellafont, Mr. Beard. Captain Bellafont is a lover of Maria's, who is betrothed by her father to his uncle, Lord Lovington, whose character the captain assumes; but this circumstance produces no humour.

Frederic, Mr. Mattocks. Brother to Maria, and in love with Amelia, whom he supposes, we can hardly tell why, to be married to Lord Wealthy.

On the whole, a good-natured, unaffected, loving gentleman.

Shuter, an attorney, Mr. Dunsfall. A piece of common-place satire on the limbs of the law.

Bellafont's servant, Mr. Ferdinand.

Sir Anthony's man, Mr. Pemo.

Catallo, from the French court by the French court by the French court.

Reddy O'Connor, an Irish soldier, from the French court by the French court.

Mr. Barrington, and redoubtable and redoubtable.

This last character, which is that of a downright teague, though not very necessary to the conduct of the piece, was however of great use, as it served to make the audience, who were falling into a somnolency.

Henry, a country youth, Mr. Dyer.

This character, which was extremely well supported by Mr. Dyer, has more dramatic merit, than any other in the piece. Henry's simplicity and tenderness is natural and affecting, and seemed to promise some entertainment, but the character is unaccountably suffered to languish by degrees, and at length sinks into absolute insignificance.

Maria, Miss Brent. Neither a coquet nor a prude, nor a romp, nor any thing but Miss Brent who by the help of a very fine voice, and a lively manner, contrived to engage some share of our attention.

Amelia, disguised as Clara, Mrs. Mattocks. In love with Frederic, who we cannot tell why, she imagines has forsaken her. Escapes from her father to avoid a marriage with Lord Wealthy, and takes refuge at a farm house in Frederic's neighbourhood, under the name of Clara. Sir Anthony Withers, Frederic's father, makes love to her, and Frederic's arrival is hourly expected, wherefore she resolves to Olivia's, till, by some means, she can discover the real state of Frederic's heart; and, in order to bring that about, she runs about the fields in a black mask, dressed like a mad woman. In a word, Amelia is the most extravagant and romantic lady we ever remember to have met with, but we do not think her either affecting or entertaining.

Olivia, a relation of Sir Anthony's, Mrs. Vincent. A mighty good natured old maid, who encourages young gentlemen to run away from their parents, and sings us one long to the tune of *Can love be controuled by advice.*

Something of the plot may be gathered from what we have said of the characters. The catastrophe is effected by a letter from Amelia's brother to Frederic, acquainting him that the family will consent to their union; to which, letter, in order to kill two birds with one stone, are annexed two postscripts, the last of which farther acquaints him that Lord Lovington is dead of an apoplexy, occasioned by his son's having lost his life in a drunken frolic at Naples, by which easy contrivance Captain Bellafont becomes heir to the title and fortune, and all objections are removed to his marriage with Maria.



The songs although they are in general too long, have more poetical merit, than any we remember since the opera of the Capricious Lovers. The two following may serve as specimens both of the serious and ludicrous stile of our author.

## A I R XXIV.

When love, at first approach, is seen,  
His dangerous form he veils;  
A playful infant's harmless mien,  
The fatal God conceals:  
When soon by us, fond dupes, caress'd,  
He acts his trait'rous part,  
And as we press him to the breast,  
He steals into the heart.

## A I R XXV.

Farewel, fond unhappy creature!  
See for me poor Clara dies;  
Lightning blast each murderous feature,  
Blind these fatal, fatal eyes!  
Yet what means this fond bewailing!  
Let the wretched fair one die:  
If my form is so prevailing,  
Nature is in fault, not I.

[St. James's Chron.]

*A concise Account of the Indian Nations in North America, and of the interior Country of that Part of the Continent.*  
By Major Robert Rogers.

**T**HE Indians on the continent of North America are mostly retired from the sea-coasts (where formerly they were very numerous) into the interior or westerly parts of the country, few of them being to be found within less than two or three hundred miles of the sea: for tho' many of them have been christianised, and in some measure civilised, and parcels of lands have been allotted them in several of the British colonies, where they have been formed into societies; yet it is observable, that in proportion as they lay by their savage customs, and conform to our methods of living, they dwindle away, either because these methods are disagreeable and noxious to their constitutions, or else (which I am inclined to believe is the case) when settled among the English, they have greater opportunities of procuring spirituous liquors, of which they are generally, male and female, inordinately fond; and very little care has even been taken to prevent those, who are inclined to take advantages of them in trade, from debauching them, by which means, where there were con-

derable settlements of them, a few years since, their name is now almost totally extinct. Those who still remain have mostly joined themselves to other nations, in the interior country, who have generally erected their towns upon the banks of lakes and rivers, where they enjoy sea-coasts of their own, to all their purposes, as effectually conducive as if they possessed the eastern shore of the continent.

The principal rivers in North America are, St. Lawrence, communicating with the sea at the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the Mississippi, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico; and the Christinoux, which discharges itself into Hudson's Bay. There are great numbers of smaller note, that join these in their course from the heights of the country to the sea.

*The RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.*

This river takes its rise upwards of two thousand miles from its mouth, at a lake called by the Indians Nipissong, (which in their language signifies a large body of water) situate north-west from Lake Superior, in latitude fifty two degrees north. The northerly bank of this lake is a bog, or morass, that is near four hundred miles long, from north-east to south-west, and about one hundred and fifty miles broad. North of this bog is a ridge of mountains, extending from north-east to south-west, the whole length of the marshy country, and beyond it to the westward. These mountains are very high and steep, and are called by the Indians the Head of the country, meaning thereby that they are situated in the center, and are the highest land on the continent of North America; which indeed seems to be the case: for south-east of these rises the river St. Lawrence, having its course thence south-easterly; north-east rises the river Christinoux, and runs north-easterly; and from the south, and south-west of these mountains, rises the Mississippi, and runs southerly, so that by these rivers the continent is divided into so many departments as it were, from a centre, which is the beforementioned mountains.

See the Maps, vol. 1755, p. 311, 360. The Indians who inhabit round lake Nipissong, the head of the river St. Lawrence, are called the Lake Indians.



dians or Nipissongs, and are in number about five or six thousand men. They chiefly live upon the west, south, and south-east of the lake, and on the islands in it, where the lands are tolerably good; the other parts being either marshy or mountainous. Their country is of considerable extent, but of very difficult access, on which account they have never had but very little commerce with the English or French. They have no fire-arms, but hunt with bows and arrows. They have little or no war, or connections with any other tribe of Indians, but live almost as independent as if they had a whole world to themselves. They sometimes go through the Christianoux country to Hudson's bay, and purchase some cloathing from the company, but their chief cloathing is the produce of their own country, the skins of beasts. They never shave or cut the hair from their heads, or any part of their bodies, on which account the other Indians esteem them a very savage and unpolite herd, and do not think any correspondence or connections with a people so rude and uncultivated. Their food is such as the lake and wild beasts afford them, such as deer, moose, bear, beaver, &c. and in the lake are, in great abundance, a kind of fish called the sucker; and in some places is found a kind of wild maize, or rice, which they make use of. They never pretend to plant or improve land by labour.

From hence the river St. Lawrence runs through a rough, broken, uninhabited country, to lake Superior, having in its course several falls or cataracts; the most remarkable of which is about fifteen miles from the lake, where the water falls perpendicularly from a great height. The river here a quarter of a mile wide, a rock extends straight across the stream, over which it falls with a noise that may be heard at the distance of several miles. Below these falls is great plenty of fish, especially trout, which are very large and good. At the entrance of the river into the lake is a town of Indians called the Souties Attawawas; which nation inhabit along at the mouths of the rivers which fall into lake Superior, and on the north of the lakes Michigan and

Huron. They can raise about twelve thousand fighting men. These Indians are more improved than the Nipissongs, having had considerable commerce with the French. They live in houses or huts that are built in the form of cones; the base is generally from sixteen to twenty feet wide, containing commonly ten or twelve persons; the top of the cone is left open for about two feet, which aperture serves them both for a chimney and a window, their fire being kindled in the centre. To render these huts a defence against the cold, &c. they cover them with mats of rushes, which they have the art of weaving and placing in such a manner, as to render them warm and comfortable, and their appearance is very elegant, discovering the exactest order and good workmanship. When they remove for any time from one place to another for the sake of hunting, fishing, or any other convenience, they carry this external covering with them; by which means they are able, in a very short time, to erect new towns, with all the elegance and convenience of their old ones.

They generally change their habitations in spring and autumn, spending the summer season upon the banks of the rivers and lakes, where they fish and raise corn, and the winter among the mountains, sometimes two or three hundred miles distant, for the sake of better hunting; and the food you meet with among them, is according to the season in which you visit them. They, as yet, make but little use of spirituous liquors nor do they manufacture any kind of drink, except the juice of the maple tree, of which they likewise make sugar; but live upon the simple gifts of nature when in health, and when sick, the woods and lakes furnish them with all the drugs they make use of; in the application of which, some indeed are allowed to excel in skill, but ask no fee or reward for their trouble. And although there is such a thing as private property among them, which they transfer to one another, by way of bargain and exchange, and if taken out of the compass of fair dealing the aggressor is stigmatised, and punished with disdain: yet no individual, or family is allowed to



suffer by poverty, sickness, or misfortunes, while their neighbours can supply their wants; and all this from the simple natural consideration, that they and their families are liable to the same unhappy circumstances they see their friends in.

At the north of Lake Superior is another tribe or division of these Indians, who call themselves the Bulls; these inhabit round the bay, called by the French Merduoust, or the North Bay. They differ not much from the Souties in their manners; they can raise about 4000 fighting men. They are originally of the Souties, or Attawawas nation, as evidently appears by the affinity between the two languages; for they can perfectly understand one another. The chief trade of these northern Indians is to Hudson's Bay, where they carry fur and ermine, in great abundance, and exchange for blankets, arms, &c.

Lake Superior is upwards of 2000 miles in circumference, and very deep, excepting near the west end, where are several islands; and near where the river joins it, is a large island, separated from the main by a strait of not more than five or six miles wide. The soil of this island is very good, and on it are several Indian towns. The banks to the north, south, and east, are very high and steep in some places, being more than two hundred feet above the surface of the water, and almost perpendicular; so that it is very difficult landing at any place, except where the rivers fall in. On the north and east of this lake, the lands are broken and mountainous, intermixed with many small ponds and brooks of water; on the south and west of the lake, after you leave the banks, the country is level and good quite to the Mississippi, having large plains covered with tall grass; there being scarce any trees or under-wood upon them for hundreds of miles together: in other places, the oak, maple and locust trees are lofty and fair. There are some good islands in the north bay of this lake, of forty or fifty miles in length from north to south; but not near so wide.

The Indians in this territory certainly enjoy, in the greatest plenty, what they look upon to be the necessities, and even the luxuries of life. Here

are fish, fowl, and beasts of every size and kind, common to the climate, in the greatest abundance; nor do I see any reason why this should not become a rich and valuable country, should it ever be inhabited by a civilised people. It has rivers, it has a sea of its own, which make great amends for its inland situation, by facilitating trade and commerce from one part of the country to the other, by a cheap and easy conveyance; nor do the Indians entirely neglect this advantage, but make great use of canoes on the rivers and lakes; which vessels they make of the bark of birch, spruce or elm; those made of the former are much the best and largest, and will carry from four or five hundred to 2000 weight, and are a kind of vessel well suited to this country, being so light that a single Indian will carry one of a middling size, when they come to any cleft or cataract, till they think proper to take the water again.

The river St. Lawrence flows from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, upwards of one hundred and fifty miles, and joins it about twenty miles east of the straits of Michilimakanac. The stream here is generally very rapid, and has one considerable fall, round which the Indians are obliged to carry their canoes when they pass this way. The land adjacent to the river, between the two lakes, is broken and hilly; but much of it is capable of being improved to good advantage. The timber is thick and lofty; and iron ore is here found in the greatest plenty, and is said to be the best in America; and here are streams sufficient for any kind of water-works.

A little to the west of where the river joins Lake Huron, is a town of Souties, or Attawawas Indians, who came here from the south of Lake Superior, their original country; and to the north-east of the lake is another town of the same Indians; and on the west-side of the lake the Saganongs inhabit at the head of a bay called Saganong Bay. There are several towns of the Souties, or Attawawas, upon the rivers flowing into the east and south-east of the lake. These Indians have much the same customs as those on Lake Superior.

[To be continued in our Appendix.]



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The Cicada of North America.



*Some Observations on the Cicada of North America, collected by Mr. P. Collinson, F. R. S. (See the Plate.)*

Read before the Royal Society, Feb. 23, 1764.

London Nov. 2, 1763.

**I**N Pennsylvania the Cicada is seen annually, but not in such numbers as to be remarkable; but at certain periods, of fourteen or 15 years distance, they come forth in such great swarms, that the people have given them the name of Locusts. About the latter end of April these Cicadae come near the surface: this is known, by the hogs rooting after them. They creep out of the ground near the roots of trees, in such numbers, that in some places, the earth is so full of holes, it is like an honey-comb.

Their first appearance is an hexapode (an ill-shapen-grub) with six feet. This is their middle or nymph state: they creep up every thing near them, and fix their claws fast, on the shrubs, and bark of trees: then the skin on its back bursts open, and the fly comes forth, disengaging itself by degrees, leaving the case or exuvium behind, in the exact shape, in which it was before occupied.

At first coming out, the Cicadae are all white, with red eyes, and seem weak, and tender: but next day they attain to their full strength and perfection being of a dark brown colour, with four finely-veined transparent wings, as will be better seen, than described, by the specimens before you.

They come forth out of the ground in the night; being then secure from being disturbed by so many creatures, that prey on them, whilst they are under the operation of exchanging one state for another. From the tenth of May to the fifteenth, they are observed to be spread all over the country.

As soon as the dew is exhaled, the Cicadae are very active, flying about from tree to tree. The male makes a singing noise, calling the female, which he effects by a tremulous motion he gives to two bladders, filled with air, under his wings. From their numbers the noise is so loud and troublesome, that it interrupts conversation with a continual din, from morning to evening. They continue

Dec. 1763.

coupling to the sixteenth of May: soon after the males disappear, and the females lay their eggs. They are much larger than the males.

They never could be perceived eating any thing; yet, as they are furnished with a long proboscis, which they frequently extend, they may suck the dews, or the farina of flowers.

The male, in coupling, hath, at the end of his tail, two hooks, with which he enters between the rings, that surround the body of the female. These, spreading internally, confine them long together, which may be requisite, as there is a great number of eggs to impregnate, some say six or seven hundred.

Soon after this work is over, the female begins laying her eggs. To assist her in this operation, she is armed with a dart near half an inch long, fixed between her breast and belly, and which extends to the end of her tail. This she sheaths up, when it is not in use: with this dart she pierces the small twigs of trees, and, at the same time, injects an egg. The darted twigs, that lie before you, will better shew the manner, than I can describe it.

It is surprising to see how quick they penetrate into hard wood, and crowd it full of eggs, the length of two or three inches ranged in a line close together, from twelve to eighteen in each partition: How she deposits the eggs in this direction, it was difficult to discover, they are so very shy whilst about this work: but my ingenious friend John Bartram, observing her in the beginning of this operation, took a strong woody stalk of a plant, and, presenting it to her, she directly fell to work upon it, as he held it in his hand. It was very wonderful to see how dextrously she worked her dart into the stalk, at every puncture dropping an egg. This was seen very distinctly, as she did not touch the stalk with any other part of her body.

The Cicadae fix on most sort of trees, but like best the oak and chestnut, which are the twigs before you, and the fallafra, and all orchard trees.

They always dart to the pith of the branch, that when the egg hatcheth, the little insect may find



soft food in its infant state. When mature, they creep forth, go down the tree, or drop off, and soon make their way into the ground, where they have been found two feet deep. Here they find a secure repose, until they have passed through their changes, from a maggot to an hexapode and lastly to a fly.

July 15th and 16th they were perceived coming forth: several started twigs were perceived and carefully examined, and opened some eggs were hatched, others not mature, of a dull brown colour. These were taken out, and spread on a table; in about an hour the eggs cracked. It was very entertaining to observe, how the little insect contrived to disengage itself, from the shell. When it was got clear from its incumbrances, it ran about, very briskly, seeking a repository in the earth.

#### Some General Remarks.

These Cicadas are spread all over the country in a few days; but, being the prey of so many animals, their numbers soon decrease, and their duration by the order of nature being short, quickly disappear.

They are the food of most kind of domestic and wild fowls, and many beasts: even the squirrels grow fat with feeding on them.

And one of the repasts of the Indians after having first plucked off their wings, is to boil and eat them.

There are two distinct species of Cicada in North America; the one here described being much larger than the other.

The lesser species has a black body, with golden eyes, and remarkable yellow veined wings.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Thomas Brisbane, *Lieut. Gov. of New South Wales*, to the Right Hon. Lord Cornwallis, dated at Parramatta, Sept. 8.

His comes by the return of the transports, now in this harbour, to England, with the 4th and 5th regiments of foot, which have been for these two years past in West Florida. This desert, barren, uncultivated land of exile, which was last year tolerably healthy, is at present remarkably otherwise. The Young Buffs, lately arrived, have already lost 120

men, a great part of whom were destroyed by the scurvy. Brigadier General Bouquet died here last week of the yellow fever.

I have experienced lately the force of electricity, which all the theory of it could hardly have made me believe ever to be so great. In the afternoon, a few hours before we saw the coast of Florida, it became very calm, and began to thunder and lighten, increasing for the space of an hour, coming nearer and nearer with immense violence. I was standing near the foot of the mizen-mast, on the quarter-deck, when, without either hearing the thunder or seeing the flash, I was knocked down by the lightning, which struck me on the arm, giving me intense pain for some time: four people were beat down at the same moment, and in the same manner.

When I recovered from the shock, I went below deck, and had my arm chafed with spirits, but had not been down a minute, when we heard a noise equal to all the guns of the ship exploding at once. This shock of lightning, or electricity, destroyed, in an instant, the main-mast, main-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast, and mizen-top-gallant-mast, tearing them in a million of pieces, large splinters flying all around the ship for many yards distant; the sails blown in as many pieces or shreds: streams of electric fire rushing, at the same time, down to the bottom of the ship. In short, never was any thing more tremendous! And I am afraid we shall find it very difficult to get the main-mast here, as there are no trees long enough, of a sufficient thickness.

#### THE PRINTER.

S. I. R. It is very alarming, if what I hear said be true, viz. that there are not less than 200,000 papists in and about London. It is to be hoped by every person, who is a lover of the religious and civil interests of this nation, that this amazing increase of popery may be deemed, by a British parliament, to be an object unworthy their consideration. I leave, on this occasion, to present you with an extract from the ninth Dr. Warner's Ecclesiastical History of England relative to a



which many of your readers, perhaps, may be entirely ignorant. It is this. "The reader (says the doctor) who does not know it, will be surprized; perhaps, to be told, that estates in this kingdom, of no less value than four-score thousand pounds a year, are left to the support of religious houses and seminaries abroad. I do not publish this from common fame, for very few, even of our great men, know any thing of it; but I speak it on authority not to be contradicted. If the parliament, therefore, would address the crown for these estates, which are justly forfeited, the annual produce of which is sent out of the kingdom expressly contrary to law, there is no doubt but the crown would grant them."

Chichester, I am, yours, &c.  
Nov. 23. T. S.

To the PRINTER, &c.

EVER since the return from abroad of Mr. Garrick a player (of undisputed merit indeed in his way or profession,) the news-papers, or rather his admirers through the channel of the news-papers, not content with having treated his absence as one of the greatest national calamities that could befall us, have tortured the sober part of public, with such fustian and contemptible be-riming and be-pronging of him, that, according to them, he ought to be looked upon as the most important character, one only excepted, in this kingdom. I have read and have heard, with much displeasure, though with much greater contempt, a deal about and about this actor. I intended to have troubled you with some general observations and reflections upon the present prevailing rage for theatrical amusements, and upon the natural, not to say necessary consequences which the encouraging such a temper and turn in the public must finally be productive of to this kingdom; but having since recollected the manner in which Mr. Wortley Montague has handled the subject, in his *Life and Fall of the Ancient Republics*, your readers will readily excuse me if I apply some of the reasoning of that admirable writer to my present purpose.

After giving an account of the true grand and respectable figure which

the celebrated republic of Athens once made in the world, he proceeds to account for the causes of its subsequent decadence and infamy, by observing, among other reasons, that a *false taste* having introduced *false objects of applause*, "Monarchs at length turned poets and great men siders," which became a concurrent cause of the ruin of that republic. Nor though the manners of the Athenians grew more polite, yet they grew more corrupt, and public virtue ceased gradually to be the object of public applause and public emulation. As dramatic poetry affected most the taste of the Athenians, the ambition of excelling in that species of poetry was so violent that Eschylus died with grief, because, in a public contention with Sophocles, the prize was adjudged to his antagonist. But though we owe the finest pieces of that kind now extant to that prevailing taste, yet it introduced such a rage for theatrical entertainments as fatally contributed to the ruin of the republic.

Juston informs us, that this rage was at last carried to so scandalous an excess, that "the stage became the chief object of the public concern, and the theatres were crowded while the camp was a desert. Who trod the stage with the greatest dignity, or, who excelled most in the conduct of the drama, not who was the ablest general, nor most experienced admiral, who the object of the public research and public applause. Military virtue and the science of war were held cheap, and poets and players engrossed those honours due only to the patriot and the hero, whilst the hard earned pay of the soldier and the sailor was employed in corrupting the indolent pleasure-taking citizens." Plutarch, too, severely censures this insatiable fondness for diversions in the Athenians. He asserts, that the money idly thrown away upon the representation of the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides alone amounted to a much greater sum than had been expended in their war against the Persians in defence of their liberty and common safety; and to the eternal infamy of the Athenians, records a severe, but sensible reflection of a Lacedaemonian who happening to be present at those diversions, could not help exclaiming











These youthful innocence conceals from  
 And who has more of innocence than you?  
 Not that, sweet nymph, at fancy's false  
 Let some deserving youth unfold your charms;  
 Then will successive raptures crown your  
 And as your years increase your bliss improve;  
 Each care will please—each sorrow you'll dis-  
 With double joys your happier hours will  
 While sense and reason each their pow'r em-  
 By turns to give variety of joy—  
 For these kind heav'n adorn'd that beautiful  
 With virtue, knowledge, and with thought  
 For these kind nature gave that lovely face;  
 That shape, that air, and each resistless grace;  
 To bless mankind such matchless charms were  
 —Reign, fair Delia, in the will of heav'n.  
 Dec. 16.

*On the much-lamented Death of Miss F. A. ANDERSON*  
 DAILY.  
 The loss of this young lady is a great  
 To the world, and to her friends.

**L**ET every mournful sister say  
 Now beat her breast and tear her hair.  
 A lovely form from death invades,  
 Now, now, the sweetest colour fades.  
 Vain are the arts our doctors try  
 Her soul already gains the sky.  
 What tho' a thousand charms unite  
 To warm the heart and please the sight;  
 Another world demands the fair  
 Nor leaves us aught but sad despair.  
 Where now is fled the forest theme,  
 The lover's wish, the lover's dream.  
 Where now are fled those sweet desires  
 Which beauty in the breast inspires?  
 Alas, no longer she appears  
 Nature a dreary prospect wears.  
 All, all, of cruel fate complain,  
 And wail her hap in pining strain.  
 Our numbers chang'd a change proclaim,  
 And doleful mother Dally's name;  
 While in the room of youthful joys  
 The sharpest agonies arise.  
 Yet on her tomb shall sweets be spread,  
 And bloom for ever round her head.  
 Fair virtue shall transmit her name,  
 And ever tell her posthumous fame.  
 Tho' fate forbids her here to stay,  
 To heav'n she leads the glorious way.  
 To joys celestial bends her flight  
 And wings her way to tracts of light.  
 Shows us the only way to die,  
 To have by us in pity.

*By Tiverton, Dec. 16.*

**EPIGRAM.**  
*Signis irritant animas demissa per auras  
 Quam quæ sunt aculei subiecta fidelibus.*  
 Hor.

**W**HEN far fam'd Garrick trends the  
 British stage;  
 And tells sad stories of a former age,  
 His moving tongue awakes each pitying mind;  
 And foes to virtue are to virtue kind.  
 But when before our eyes he acts the deed,  
 And the sad audience sees an hero bleed,  
 To shew their grief no longer Britons fear;  
 They clap the actor, falling fast the tear.

**EPIGRAM.**  
*Tantanda est via quæ me quoque possum  
 Tollere humo.*  
 Varo.

**G**REAT Shakespeare once, without or  
 wealth, or fame,  
 Nor knew a scholar's, or a poet's name,  
 All nations saw the wonder of the age  
 Lost in a candle-snuffer on the stage;  
 At length the muses pointed out the way  
 His genius kindles and the fires obey;  
 Our bard resign'd his office, snatch'd the day,  
 And the whole world resounded with his  
 praise.

**PROLOGUE** spoken to Much Ado about No-  
 thing, acted by Command of his Majesty.

*By M. GARRICK.*

**W**ITH doubt—joy—apprehension almost  
 dumb,  
 To face this awful court once more I come;  
 Lest Benedick should suffer by my fear,  
 Before he enters, I myself am here.  
 I'm told (what flatters to my heart) that  
 you  
 Have wish'd to see me, nay have press'd it  
 Alas! I will pray another Much ado.  
 I, like a boy who long has truant play'd,  
 No lessons got, no exercises made,  
 On bloody Monday takes his fearful stand.  
 And often eyes the birchen-keeper's hand.  
 'Tis twice twelve years since first the flagel-  
 lant  
 Enjoy'd your smiles, and felt the critics red;  
 A very ninepin I, my stage life through,  
 Knock'd down by wits, set up again by you.  
 In four and twenty years the spirits cool—  
 Is it not long enough to play the fool?  
 To prove it true, permit me to repeat  
 What late I heard in passing thro' the street.  
 A youth of parts, with ladies by his side,  
 Thus cock'd his glass, and thro' it shot my  
 pride:  
 'Tis he, by Jove! grown quite a clumsy fellow  
 He's fit for nothing—but a punchinello!  
 "O yes, for comic scenes, Sir John—no for  
 murder!"  
 "He's much too fat—for battles, rapes, and  
 wars."

*The audience.*



Worn in the service, you my faults will spare,  
And make allowance for the wear and tear.  
The Cheif a pensioner, who, rich in scars,  
Fights o'er the battle of his former wars.  
Tho' still the service, may the young ones  
Teach, [breach,  
To march—present—to fire—and mount the  
Should the drum beat to arms; at first he'll  
grieve to see a soldier's fall;  
For wooden leg, lost eye—and armless sleeve;  
Then cocks his hat, looks fierce, and swells  
his chest;  
Tis for my king, and country, I'll do my best!

### HANNIBAL DYING.

By Mr. Hay.

**T**IS done; this friendly daught shall  
quickly free [me.  
Rome from her fears, from Roman insults  
Fame ne'er, to blast my martial deeds, shall tell  
That meanly bowing to the son I sell;  
Or lay that Rome's whole force and spite com-  
bin'd  
Could e'er subdue this vast undaunted mind.  
No as I've liv'd so greatly let me die,  
Nor yield to aught beneath th' eternal sky.  
Insult, Flaminius, o'er my lifeless clay;  
Insult, but know that Hannibal's away.  
Know Hannibal your utmost rage denies,  
Superior liv'd, and now superior dies.  
Blush, human nature! At thy vile disgrace,  
Or abnegate Rome's base degenerate race.  
Why talk of virtue, impious men? To Jove  
An insult dire, and all the Gods above.  
Strange virtue yours! in galling chains to bind  
Your odious yoke on all the humankind!  
With racks and woe to strew the nation o'er,  
And drench the earth in her own children's gore.  
Hamilcar! See how I have kept my vow,  
And let thy manes wait my ghost below.  
There to my plaint thy awful accents join,  
And let thy voice still symphonize with mine;  
For I will curse the base perfidious reign  
And ev'ry ghost shall weep while I complain.  
Bear witness, Alps! your cloudy caps de-  
clare  
How I have been the thunderbolt of war.  
Let Trebia their boated valour tell,  
And Thrasymene, where vain Flaminius fell.  
Let Fabius say what triumphs he obtain'd;  
And Cannæ's field what labours I sustain'd.  
O! had I such a quick from the reeking  
plain  
Seiz'd Rome's proud walls, and her vile ver-  
O! had I seiz'd or greatly fell below  
Superior numbers of a distant foe.  
What loads of woe had I laid on my ravag'd  
land  
And I or Rome had sunk to endless ruin.  
I've sought for virtue which the gods allow;  
And I and virtue both are overthrow.  
Boast not, ye fools to all that's good and  
great,  
Ye foes to virtue, this my sad defeat.  
Small honour o'er the hoary head is gain'd:  
No more my triumph over me obtain'd.

Why tho' by you and envious Hanno fir'd,  
Unhappy Carthage 'gainst my life conspir'd;  
Tho' Prusias has his friend and guest betray'd,  
Lur'd by your gold and by your threatnings  
sway'd  
Far, far above your dastard souls I soar,  
And as yourselves your impious deeds abhor.  
Ah! could I think that death would quench  
this rage,

This noble hatred to your name aswage,  
I'd dread his stroke. No, villains; I will go  
And 'gainst you muster all the pow'r below;  
Again the Alps will cross with fiery band.  
Your cities level, and lay waste your lands;  
New Cannæ yet shall shake th' ensanguin'd  
plain:

Weak as my hope, and ev'ry effort vain;  
In vain the relicks, whom my sword shall spare,  
Shall to your walls and frighted gods repair:  
In vain confide in that your last redoubt.  
Confusion all within and death without;  
Quick as a dart thro' ev'ry gate we'll pierce,  
As Goths rapacious and as Vandals fierce:  
Deaf to your cries, like an impetuous flood,  
Surrounding flames shall drink your imobaking  
blood:

Thus I'll perform (and pleas'd revenge shall  
smile) [ple.  
Your empires rites, yourselves the fun'ral  
And Prusias—thou—base essence of deceit,  
Committance, vile of mean—false—and ingrate;  
O may the gods invention rack to find  
A torture equal to so base a mind!  
May hell exhaust its vengeance on thy head  
And fill thy soul with agonizing dread!  
May Hannibal thy impious soul affright,  
Distract by day and terrify by night:  
From out thy hand thy son the sceptre take,  
And hurl thee headlong to th' infernal lake;  
There may'st thou dwell in endless groans and  
sighs

And fright the damn'd with unavailing cries:  
O may—but death has all my pow'r o'ercome—  
A curse, ye gods! on Prusias—and on Rome!

**TEACH** me, O Virtue, steadily to steer  
My course thro' life, and seldom let me  
err

Teach me to shun the fascinating wiles,  
Of Syren vice, who, with delusive smiles,  
The poor unthinking voyager beguiles;  
And, if my vessel should serenely glide,  
Adown, of smooth prosperity the tide:  
If gentle gales ambrosial odours bring,  
And pleasure's likened fons around me ring  
Let not my heart (with present bliss elate)  
Forget thy precepts, and forget my fate.  
If dire adversity should e'er assail,  
With woes unnumber'd in a furious gale,  
And a whole deluge of disasters pour,  
And all my hopes and flatter'd schemes de-  
vour;  
Grant me, bright pow'r, true fortitude of soul,  
To stem the torrent, and its rage controul.

Worcestershire, May 27, 1765. B. F.  
THE.



At dewy dawn, as o'er the lawn, Young Rose, her young

May'd, He chanc'd to meet with Jen - ny sweet, That

blooming country maid:

cheeks in red with blush, spread, shew'd like the break

Day, and that I look'd on her, and saw the light

With tender air he kiss'd the fair, And movingly adrest:

For love divine can throned refine, And warm the coldest breast:

Her eyes he pray'd and fondly gaz'd, On her enchanting face,

Young Jenny's blush, love's power confess,  
And tell an equal tale,  
Nor had the art to hide her smart,  
Or check the fond desire:  
Hymen unites in blissful rites  
The fair the matchless two;  
And woe, he'er could boast a pain  
More loving or more true.



Ye rich and great how seldom fate  
Gives you so mild a doom,  
Whom wanton ring-doves and wanton flames  
A moment's bliss become;  
While fools and fix your passion in,  
You buy your fate too dear,  
Ah! courtly folks you're but the jest  
Of those who love to jest.

*An Answer to the Rebut.*

**C**OLD Russia's snow and Spain's  
Your blooming face can explain.

**A R E B U S.**

**O**NE spirit of a monster, that grieves  
Lending force,  
And half of what will be, with this is no  
If rightly connected, a city is nam'd,  
Whole market for plenty may be found.

*Illos animae! si quid mortalia tangant  
Celi colas, si quid genis cura ulla Britannae,  
Vos prope, antiquum vos collauremur in ara.*

*Ut tandem excessu mitigetur ad ardua factus,  
Virtute non minus, sed letitia solutus.*

**V**E guardian geni of this isle be fair,  
If ought beneath you can deserve your  
care;

Hear for my country—hear my ardent  
Kindle new the patriotic flame;  
Destroy the seeds of pride, and sloth and  
shame;

From vile sensuality to virtue raise,  
And fill our souls with glorious thirst of  
wisdom;

Let all, who guide the helm, with wisdom  
steer;

Wisdom their guide, with counsel ever near,  
Enjoy the people's love, the hero's due;  
The novel story name, and story true;  
Let them, with courage firm, and conscience  
clear,

Thus tell, that danger, gently persevere,  
To save a sinking land and win the prize  
Reserv'd for patriots in their native isles!

**CLERICAL**

## THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

**WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.**

**T**HE right hon. the Lord  
Camden gave his opinion up-  
on the granting of general war-  
rants by secretaries of state. Af-  
ter enlarging upon and explain-  
ing numbers of cases, which  
lasted two hours and twenty minutes Lord  
Camden declared such warrants (except in cases of  
high treason) to be **UNLAWFUL, OPPER-  
TIVE, and UNWARRANTABLE.** By this  
sole determination, Englishmen's houses  
may be now again considered as their castles,  
and not to be exposed to the whim  
of a minister or the iron hand of a  
minister.

**THURSDAY, 28.**

The court morning for the late Duke of  
Cambridge was ordered to be changed to  
Dec. 1.

Matthews, King and Rogers (See p. 356.)  
were executed at Maidstone. They confess-  
ed a number of robberies committed since  
they had been taken.

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.**

No. 56,355, in the present lottery, was  
drawn a prize of 20,000*l.* and about the mid-  
dle of the month no. 37,593, was drawn  
a prize of 10,000*l.*

**THURSDAY, 5.**

A cause was tried before Lord Mansfield,  
wherein one Denton, a militia-man, was  
plaintiff and a colonel defendant; the action  
was brought for whipping the plaintiff,  
where the sentence of a court martial,  
when 15*l.* damage was given to the plain-  
tiff. Also a cause in the common law,  
Dec. 1765,

before Lord Camden and a special jury, upon  
a question often litigated between common  
sailors and the masters of merchant-ships,  
in an action brought by a midshipman  
of an East-Indian against his captain,  
John Webb; wherein the plaintiff complain-  
ed of being flogged with a cat-o'-nine-tails,  
and put in irons, by the captain's command  
for the day; the captain pleaded a special  
justification, that the plaintiff had behaved  
in a very insolent and disobedient manner  
on board the ship, and that the defendant  
did what was complained of by way of cor-  
rection and discipline, and as proper dis-  
cipline and punishment in the ship. Upon  
the evidence of the plaintiff only,  
the justification was so fully proved to the  
satisfaction of the court and jury, that a ver-  
dict was accordingly found for the defendant.  
The captain's pleading to the court, that  
what he did was with a good heart, was  
character cleared up, it drew a declaration from  
the court, that from the conduct of  
the plaintiff the defendant was justified in  
what he did upon him, but that he had acted  
with becoming lenity as well as proper spirit.

**Monday, 10.**  
Eight persons were killed by the fall of  
part of the roof of the late fire in Billings-  
gate Street.

Two houses in the Strand were consumed by fire,  
in Maid-lane, Southwark.

Ended the session at the Old Bailey, when  
John Aldridge and Edward Benson, for house  
breaking, Stephen Wheat, Robert Tull,  
and



and Mary Pynar, for private stealing, Thomas Reynolds, James Wilkins and Robert Scott for footpad robberies (together with John Jones, convicted sometime ago for forging an order to obtain plate from Goldsmith's Hall, and Elizabeth Dunn, convicted in September, for personating a sailor's widow, &c. whose cases were left for the opinion of the judges) received sentence of death. Thirty four were sentenced to be transported for seven years, two for fourteen years, one was branded, two privately whipped, and one was ordered to be publicly whipped.

TUESDAY, 17.

Westminster. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, knt gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech: My lords and gentlemen,

The present general state of tranquillity in Europe, gave me hopes, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my parliament sooner than is usual in times of peace.

But, as matters of importance have lately occurred in some of my colonies in America, which will demand the most serious attention of parliament, and as further informations are daily expected from different parts of that country, of which I shall order the fullest accounts to be prepared for your consideration, I have thought fit to call you now together, in order that the opportunity may thereby be given, to make the necessary writs on the many vacancies that have happened in the house of commons, since the last session, so that the parliament may be full, to proceed immediately after the usual recess, on the consideration of such weighty matters as will then come before you.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Both houses of convocation met and adjourned to Feb. 19.

The house of peers adjourned to Jan. 14. and afterwards presented their address to the king for his speech, to which he made the following answer:

My lords,

The assurances you give me of your loyalty and affection, are truly pleasing to me. I have the strongest reliance on your resolution to do every thing that may be most expedient in the present state of my colonies in America.

I feel, with particular pleasure, those sentiments of zeal and duty to me and my family, with which you express your satisfaction on the birth of my third son, and your concern for the loss I have sustained by the death of the duke of Cumberland.

THURSDAY, 19.

The house of commons waited upon his majesty with their address, and received the following most gracious answer:

Gentlemen,

"I return you thanks for this loyal and dutiful address.

The satisfaction you express in the increase of my family, and the affectionate share you take in the great loss I have sustained by the death of the duke of Cumberland, are fresh proofs of your zeal and loyalty.

Your resolution at the same time to support the honour of my government, and to provide for the true interest of all my people, cannot but be most acceptable to me. My conduct shall always shew, that I consider their interest as inseparable from my own."

The following is her majesty's answer to a congratulatory message, sent by the house of commons to her majesty, on her happy delivery of another prince during the vacation of parliament.

Gentlemen,

This fresh instance of your duty to the king, and attention to me, cannot but meet with my most hearty acknowledgements, and insure a continuance of that affection I bear to this nation, whose welfare and prosperity will be for ever the first object of my wishes.

TUESDAY, 21.

No. 41, 929, in the state lottery, was drawn, a prize of 20l. and being the last drawn ticket is intitled to 1000l.

The lord mayor and committee appointed for that purpose waited on the prince of Brunswick, with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and were very politely received.

Mr. Dryden Leach, Messrs. Entick, Wilton, Fell, &c. &c. have received their damages and costs, in the actions against the messengers. (See p. 595.)

The following extraordinary fraud, upon the bank of England, has been discovered.

About two months since a draft for 4500l. signed by the firm of Sir Joshua Van Ders and co. (which has appeared to be forged) and drawn upon the bank was presented and there being then no suspicion of a fraud, it was immediately honoured with payment.

The gentlemen's clerks were all of them examined at the Bank, and entirely cleared from the forgery, as it did not appear that the handwriting in the body of the forged draft was like any of theirs; or that the cheque was which it was wrote had at any time been at that counting-house, or that the person who took out the Bank notes, and afterwards exchanged them for cash, bore any resemblance to the said clerks.

A large reward is offered for the discovery of the delinquent.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and commons have under consideration the representation of the commissioners of sewers and paving, respecting the bad pavement of the streets.



inconvenient projection of the skin, and plans for the removing thereof. (See the representation in our Appendix.)

A report has been made to the society of arts, from the committee of chemistry, concerning the baron de Beult's discovery in the art of dying purple and crimson, without cochineal or indigo, from a vegetable common to England and the colonies; from which it appeared, that the baron had tried his experiments before the committee, and that the same had proved satisfactory, under all the disadvantages of being made in small batches, the silk much handled and obliged to be hastily dried by the fire. They reported that the colours stood proof against acids, and, as far as the time had permitted, had suffered little from the air; that the committee had been attended by many of the most considerable dyers, who allowed great merit to the composition, which on account of its cheapness, must be of consequence to the public, as well as to the manufacturer. The expence of a sufficient quantity to dye a pound of silk purple is said to be about 2d. and crimson about 6d. Upon the whole, this affair was recommended to the committee of chemistry, that they might proceed further with the baron, and be able to satisfy the society what his intention really is; whether merely to obtain their approbation, or to dispose of this valuable secret to the society, in order that it may be laid open for the publick good.

At the beginning of the month a person, who had the appearance of a gentleman, applied to Mr. Francis, at Graveland, for a boat to carry him to France, and he sailed accordingly. Several persons seeing him at the Queen's Head at Graveland, recollected after he was gone, that the said gentleman answered the description of an advertisement sometime before delivered from the post-office there; therefore he was pursued and overtaken by six persons on the North Foreland, and he refusing to give any account of himself whatever, the said persons proceeded to bring him back to Graveland, in order to have him before a magistrate; but about three miles below the Nore, the six persons being absent, and only the master and a boy on deck, the gentleman caught the master by the ear, called him villain, and said he would drown him; and immediately pulled him overboard with himself, and he was drowned, but the master with much difficulty was taken up alive. The gentleman had in his pockets some money, a gold and a silver watch, a mother-of-pearl knife elegantly mounted with silver, with two blades, one silver, and the other steel, the maker's name Ibbetson. He appeared to be a person who was a North Briton, and lately a bankrupt.

A driver was killed by a man in a field near a black-mary's hole, by a blow under the

left ear, in return for his trespassing upon his grounds after a stray beast. He is in custody.

The magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster, for the better security of their persons and to procure a more ready obedience of the laws, have lately been honoured with his majesty's most gracious permission to distinguish themselves by wearing the arms of Westminster, with the emblems of magistracy on a gold shield, to be fastened to a ribbon to hang down the breast.

A house, shop, &c. at Worle, in Somersetshire, were lately consumed by fire.

A diamond was found in the stomach of a Woodcock, which was lately shot by a custom house officer, at Seaton Delaval in Northumberland.

*Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, dated December 4.*

On Wednesday evening last a violent shock like that of an earthquake happened at the town of Long Benton, within four miles of this place, which disjuncted all the houses in that town, being built of stone and on the surface of a free-stone rock; the inhabitants fled from their houses into the fields and streets, expecting their fall every minute; the street opened and closed again from end to end of the town; the fields and a gentleman's garden sunk above two feet, and many parts of the great Killingworth Moor shone the same day, but no lives are lost.

This was all occasioned by the noted colliery of Long Benton having been completely wrought out. It is a custom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but being a coal of great character at London, and willing to make the most of it; they set it to work, and took the coal pillars away, and fixed light wood posts in their stead, to support a rock of two miles square, and seventy-five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit.

By late advices from Bengal we are informed that after Major Munro had left the army to return to England, Sir Robert Fletcher succeeded in command. (Major Carnac being absent) Sir Robert immediately put the army in motion, attacked and took a strong fort (from which our people sometime before had been repulsed) took a considerable town, after having given the nabob from his own territories, and that they had preferred a viceroy of gallant actions, with the greatest courage and conduct, which had gained him great honour.

Murders have not been unfrequent this month. A wise drawer at Frome Selwood killed his apprentice, by running a pin through the body with a sword. A bailiff attempting to arrest a sailor, near Deptford, was used to ill as to occasion his death; and one Mr. Farley was killed by his landlord, one



Street, a tobacco-shop near Westminster-bridge, upon his interposing in a quarrel between him and his maid-servant. Being from Ireland, we have an account of this case in a most barbarous letter of William's, follows.

*A narrative of the late horrid Murder committed by George Gidley, and Richard St. Quintin (both Irishmen) Peter M'Kinlie, an Irishman, and Andrew Zekerman, a Dutchman, late Mariners on board the Brig The Earl of Sandwich, belonging to London, upon John Cockran, was Captain.*

**T**his ship sailed from London, in the month of August last, laden with various goods, hardware, &c. for Santa-Cruz, at which place they arrived, discharged their cargo, and then sailed to Orizaba, and there took in a cargo of Mexican wine, raw and manufactured silk, cochineal, and a large quantity of Spanish silver dollars, to value here at 4s. 9d. each, some ingots of gold, some jewels, and a small quantity of gold dust; and about the month of September sailed from Orizaba for London; and had then on board the said John Cockran, Captain; Charles Pinchett, mate; Peter M'Kinlie; boat-swain; George Gidley cook, Richard St. Quintin, Andrew Zekerman, and James Pinchett, brother to the mate, mariners; and Benjamin Gallispy, the cabin-boy; and there they took, as passengers, one Captain Glas, his wife and daughter, with a servant boy belonging to them.

That, before the ship left the Canary, the said Gidley, St. Quintin, Zekerman, and M'Kinlie, entered into a conspiracy to murder the captain and all the other persons on board, and to possess themselves of the treasure in the ship; which in their passage they intended three different nights to accomplish; but they by some accident or other were prevented; till at length, on Saturday the 30th of November, at eleven o'clock at night, the four assassins being stationed on the night-watch, and the captain having come on the quarter-deck to see everything properly settled and returning to his cabin, the said Peter M'Kinlie, seized him, and held him fast, till George Gidley knocked him down with an iron bar, repeated the blow till he was killed, and then threw him overboard.

The noise occasioned by this murder, and the captain's groans, being heard by Charles and James Pinchett, and Capt. Glas, they arose from their beds, and the Pinchett being foremost, they were attacked by these villains, knocked down, and thrown overboard; that Capt. Glas, seeing what they were about, instantly returned to the cabin for his sword, and his retreat being observed by M'Kinlie, and imagining he went to arm himself to oppose them, the said M'Kinlie went down the steps leading to the cabin, and stood at the foot of

them in the dark, until Mr. Glas returned, and on Mr. Glas ascending the steps to go upon the deck, M'Kinlie, behind his back, seized him in his arms, and held him fast, and called out to his associates to assist him, who immediately rushed upon Mr. Glas, and with much difficulty wrested his sword out of his hands, in which scuffle Zekerman received a slight wound in his arm; when they got the sword, they gave Capt. Glas two stabs (with it) and in the second stab, M'Kinlie, who held Mr. Glas, received a wound through his left arm. When they had thus murdered Mr. Glas, they threw him overboard. This extraordinary noise soon brought Mr. Glas and his child on deck, and the having seen what the villains were about, and having perpetrated, implor'd for mercy; but Zekerman and M'Kinlie came up to her, and she and her daughter being locked in one another's arms, they laid hold of them and threw them both into the sea. Having thus dispatched all the persons on board except the two boys, and being then in the British channel, on their course to London, they immediately put the ship about, and steered for the coast of Ireland; and on Tuesday the 3d of December, 1765, about two o'clock in the afternoon, they arrived within ten leagues of the harbour of Waterford and Ross, and then determined to sink the ship, and in order to secure themselves and the treasure, they hoisted out a cork boat, and loaded her with bags of dollars, to the quantity of about two tons, by computation; and then, knocking out the ballast port, quitted the ship, and left the two boys in the sinking vessel to perish with her.

That one of the boys, having entreated to be taken on board the boat, but refused, leaped into the sea, and the boat being heavy laden, and not making much way, the boys by swimming, soon got up to her, and laid his hands on the gunnel, when one of the fellows gave him a stroke on the breast, and knocked him off, and he was immediately drowned.

That soon after they quitted the ship, she filled with water and overset, and they saw the other boy washed overboard and drowned.

That the boat, having reached the harbour's mouth, about six o'clock in the evening, they rowed her about three miles up the river, and being afraid to proceed further with such a quantity of treasure, they landed in the county of Wexford, within two miles of the town of Donaghmore, and having let out as much of the apprehended they could carry without horses, buried on the lands of Broomhill, between high and low water mark, the rest of the dollars, which amounted to 250 bags, and proceeded up the river with the remainder of the dollars, ingots of gold, jewels, and gold dust, landed at a place called Fisher's Town, in the county of Wick, on Tuesday the 10th of December, and found

Upon the arrival of the ship at New-York, every sign of mourning appeared. The



[illegible]

On Wednesday the 4th of December they proceeded to Ratis, and the up to an auction and there exchanged 1200 dollars for their new mount in current gold, and bought three mules of 500 lb, six horses, and two golden, and on Thursday the 5th of December set out for Dublin, where they arrived on Friday the 6th and stopped at the Black Bull inn in Thomas Street.

They having debited and expended a considerable sum of money in Ross, and an agent coming having arrived there, that a vessel was down on the coast in the county of Waterford, richly laden, without a living soul on board; it caused a suspicion that those persons had destroyed and plundered the ship, upon which the collector of the port of Ross, sent two gentlemen of that town to the chief magistrate of Ross, then in Dublin, to inform him of their suspicions, with intent that the said persons should be taken, and required to give an account of themselves.

These gentlemen having arrived in Dublin on Sunday the 31st at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and having informed the said magistrate of their errand, he, with the assistance of the lord mayor, and some of the best men, on the night of the same day, apprehended Richard St. Quentin, and John Zeller, men, who, being examined separately, each of them confessed the murders, and other matters before related; and also that since they arrived in Dublin, Oisley and M'Kinlie had sold to a goldsmith, whose name they could not tell, three amount of gold worth of 1000 l., and were to be paid for them on Monday following. And he the sheriff on the information aforesaid, by the direction of the said Lord Mayor, and the said Magistrate, went sought the goldsmith, and having found out the person to whom they were sold, by that means, on Monday evening discovered, and apprehended, Peter M'Kinlie, and got him to confess that the said George Oisley had let but in a purchase for Oisley, to receive to take shipping for England; upon which the Lord Mayor sent off the high constables in proper assistance in pursuit of him, whom a woodman having received the account of the escape of Oisley being hid on the shore of the river of Liffey, the said magistrate of that town detached him on Monday morning the 1st of December, the two Rascals in tow, with him to the collector of Rosh and an officer from government to the commanding officer of the fort of Duncannon, to assist with the revenue officers with the forces quartered there, in making search for the bags of money; on their returning they apprehended and took the said George Oisley in his way to Killybeg, or Callisdonnet, in the county of Kildare, on Tuesday the 10th of December, and had him committed to Carlo goal, and found

und ihm die Hand gedrückt, dann  
sagte er: „Gut, dann ist das  
alles.“

Their purchase of the orders sent for searching the Strait, in the company of Woodward, the collector of Rols, with the revenue officers, aided by the commanding officer with the forces quartered at Duncannon, proceeded on the search on Thursday the 14th, and Friday the 15th, on which day they found 30 bags of dollars sealed up, and brought them to Rols under a guard, and lodged them in the Custom-house there, but the contents not being yet examined, the number of dollars in each bag remains unknown.

There was found in the possession of Mr. John  
Coffman, and Mr. O'Connell, some toys,  
a few trinkets, an ingot of gold, a small por-  
cel of gold dust, which with the money, in-  
sufficiently the use of the dollar in Dublin, are  
in the hands of the Lord Mayor.

Since my last of October 28, poor Ross  
 has been expelled from all Switzerland.  
 An infernal spirit of intolerance and of  
 revenge, symbol a series of offensive truths  
 hath set both plain and migrants upon  
 him. Richard Cook, George Cibley, George

and English traveller, a man of letters,  
and full of the humanity of his country,  
brought him pressing invitations from the  
court of Saxony, Gotha and Berlin, together  
with a most friendly and polite letter from  
Lord Marischal, master of gaigneol yod inavrit

He began his retreat immediately after the receipt of the prior's pardon, but in so weakened a state of health, that he feared he will not be able to support the journey of that length through such cruel roads and misery and agonizing affliction. He thought he should meet himself but little on death as the most desirable state that could happen to a man under his circumstances. He is since arrived at Berlin and was tenderly received by the Prussian monarch and his mother.

The speculative philosophy of the  
royal academy, publishing proposals for the  
prize of the year 1763, the following  
question: Whether natural propriety can be  
distinguished? Another excites which  
are not derived from nature, and the means  
of increasing what nature bestows when  
good, and suspending it when it is bad, of  
which kind seems what dwells. The premium  
of gold is valued at six ounces weight. The  
question is to be transmitted before the 1st of  
January 1764 directed to Mr. Perle's secre-  
tary of the academy at Berlin. The authors  
are desired instead of naming themselves  
to put only a motto; but accompanying their  
memoir with a sealed biller containing  
the said motto, with their name and place  
of abode. The memoir to be in Latin,  
French or German.

Upon the arrival of the *Stamps* at New-York, every sign of mourning appeared. The merchants



merchants soon after met and resolved to have no more goods shipped from Great Britain unless the stamp act be repealed: to countermand all orders already sent, and not to vend any goods sent from Great Britain after Jan. 1. next. The governor having secured the stamp paper in Fort George, a great assembly of persons, preceded by lights, went to the fort, took from the stables the governor's coach, which with his effigy they burnt, with every mark of contempt and exasperation, under the guns of the fort. After this they went to the house of major James (a supposed abettor of the stamp act) whose goods they likewise seized and consumed. The next day they forced from his excellency a declaration, that he would have nothing to do with the stamps. The governor of Maryland having desired the advice of the assembly, with respect to taking care of the stamp papers, as the officer appointed for that purpose, had gone off: They replied, "In answer to your message just now received, relative to the stamped paper, we should think ourselves extremely happy were we in circumstances to advise your excellency on so new a subject: But it being a matter of importance, and such as we do not think ourselves at liberty to advise in, without the instructions of our constituents, which we cannot now obtain, we hope your excellency will think us excusable for declining to offer you any advice upon the occasion."

The assembly at New York, of the agents from the several colonies, to consider of the stamp act, after coming to many warm resolutions are separated, and the house of representatives of Massachusetts Bay have animadverted very strongly on some expressions in their governor's late speech. In short, the discontent and dissatisfaction is so general all over North America, as to be very short of occasioning a general insurrection. The printers continue to publish their papers every where without stamps. (See p. 597.)

#### PROMOTIONS, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**WHITEHALL, Sept. 28.** The viscount Falkland was created baron Plysdel Bourne, of Colehill, Bucks, and earl of Radnor, to him and his heirs male, in default thereof the title of earl of Radnor to the heirs male of Jacob, viscount Falkland, deceased. Oct. 5. The viscount Spencer was created viscount Althorpe, and earl Spencer, to him and his heirs male.

St. James's, Oct. 19. Admiral Charles Knowles, created a baronet, to him and his heirs male.

St. James's, Oct. 21. The duke of Richmond was sworn of the privy council.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. The earl of Breadalbane was appointed keeper of the privy seal in Scotland—Sir Edward Hawke, vice-ad-

miral and Sir Charles Knowles rear admiral of Great Britain.

St. James's, Nov. 22. Earl Verney was sworn of the privy council.

Whitehall, Nov. 23. Robert Gunning Esq. was appointed resident in Denmark, and William Gordon, Esq. minister plenipotentiary to Brussels, and Fulk Greville, Esq. envoy to Bavaria and minister to the diet at Ratisbon.

St. James's, Dec. 3. Adm. Rodney was appointed master of Greenwich hospital, in the room of Admiral Townshend deceased.

St. James's, Dec. 13. Andrew Mitchell, Esq. was promoted to be a knight of the Bath.

Whitehall, Dec. 14. Sir John Gresham, bart. was appointed a commissioner of the salt duties.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Sir Andrew Mitchell, knt. of the bath, was appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

St. James's, Dec. 20. Lord Geo. Sackville, was sworn of the privy council.

St. James's, Dec. 21. The earl of Egmont, Sir Charles Saunders, knt. of the bath, Hon. Augustus Keppel and Charles Townshend, Sir William Meredith, bart. John Buber and John Yorke, Esqs. commissioners of the admiralty.

#### From the rest of the Papers.

J. Monson, is appointed chief justice in eyre, South of Trent—Francis Molyneux, Esq. gent. usher of the black rod, and knighted—Tho. Pratt, Esq. keeper of the treasury records—Major Picton, lieut. col. of the 12th regiment of foot and capt. Campbell major—Henry Pringle, Esq. major of the 50th, Mr. Forrester, of the 27th; and Mr. Bassett of the 10th, regiments of foot—Sir William Browne, was elected president, Drs. Wilbraham, Brocklesby, Blanshard and Relhan, censors; Dr. Hinckley, treasurer, and Dr. Lawrence, register of the royal college of physicians—Mr. Kerby recorder of Southampton—Mr. John Rivington, book seller to the society for promoting Christian knowledge—William Ashburham, Esq. was appointed patent clerk of the great Wardrobe—Sir James Gray, bart. governor of Dover castle—Ankiter Singleton, Esq. governor of Lancaster guard fort—Nath. Smith, Esq. lieut. of Chelsea hospital—Col. Charles O'Hara, governor of Senegal—John Johnston, Esq. of the brave Sir William, was knighted—Rev. Dr. R. Lupton and Dr. Bevis, were elected fellows of the royal society—John Rivington, Messrs. Beveridge, White and Dilly, booksellers, agent of the university of Cambridge for the sale of bibles, &c.

Capt. John Windus (upwards of 40 years in the service) was appointed colonel of the 74th regiment of foot—Lieutenant Augustus Pierost, to be lieut. col. in



royal American regiment in the room of  
brigadier general Bouquet, deceased—Tho.  
Cudden, Esq; a master in chancery—The  
earl of Rinnoul, was chosen chancellor of the  
university of St. Andrew's and the duke of  
Bedford of the university of Dublin, in the  
room of the late duke of Cumberland.—The  
bishop of London, a governor of the charter  
house—Francis Blake, John Campbell, Esqrs.  
Hon. Henry Cavendish, Dr. Chauncy, Mr.  
Colebrook, Dr. Maty, Dr. Parsons, Dr.  
Pemberton, Dr. Ross, and Mr. Warner, of  
the council of the Royal Society for 1765,  
and Dr. Maty secretary, in the room of Dr.  
Burch, who resigned.

#### BILLS of Mortality from Sept. 17, to Dec.

CHRISTENED. BURIED.

Males 1122 2/4 Males 3340 2/4  
Females 1099 5/4 Females 3482 5/4

Whereas have died,

Under 2 Years 2498 Within the Walls 1520

Between 2 and 5 562 With the walls 2634

5 and 10 240 Midland Surrey 3256

10 and 20 24 City & Sub. West. 1422

20 and 30 156 Charles 242

30 and 40 626 Augustus 682

40 and 50 609 Sir William 1

50 and 60 388 Weekly, Sept. 24 464

60 and 70 45 Oct. 12 498

70 and 80 157 8. 507

80 and 90 12 15. 480

90 and 100 30 22. 469

100 and upwards 1 19. 428

Nov. 5. 450

Dec. 12. 478

19. 414

26. 500

31. 511

36. 506

41. 516

46. 506

51. 506

56. 506

61. 506

66. 506

71. 506

76. 506

81. 506

86. 506

91. 506

96. 506

101. 506

106. 506

111. 506

116. 506

121. 506

126. 506

131. 506

136. 506

141. 506

146. 506

151. 506

156. 506

161. 506

166. 506

171. 506

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE only two foreign articles of news  
since our last, that are of any importance,  
are as follow:

Paris, December 6. The remonstrances  
lately presented to the king by the first  
president of the parliament of Brittany,  
make a great noise here; the wisdom and  
energy of every sentence being universally  
admired; they conclude thus:

Such, sire, is the multiplicity of abuses,  
which our duty and our love for truth oblige  
us to unveil to you.

Can your majesty any longer remain in  
a state of doubt between the interested report  
of a minister, and the testimony of your  
parliament?

A minister, intent on his own interest,  
would have the power of the sovereign  
without bounds; in order to draw every  
thing to himself, and, distinguishing his  
fortune from that of the state, he is often  
ready to sacrifice the state to his own advance-  
ment.

Your parliament, sire, on the contrary,  
is a numerous body, all the members of  
which, united by their condition, and perso-  
nally interested in the welfare of the nation,  
are equally attached to the sovereign by the  
bonds of a fidelity often approved, and never  
feigned or treacherous. These are the men,  
who, in a private and honorable station,  
cannot be suspected of having the views which  
ambition and interest inspire.

Let your majesty place in the balance of  
your justice the one and the other of these  
testimonies, and you will soon discover which  
is worthy of your confidence.

It is in vain, sire, that an enemy pre-  
pares against us all the shafts of his venge-  
ance; what can they do against innocence,  
under the reign of a prince who is its pro-  
tector?

In vain, sire, are attempts made to per-  
suade us, that it is impossible, without wound-  
ing the royal dignity, to reform the abuses  
authorized under your name. Your majesty,  
guided by your wisdom, will do what has  
been done by the kings your predecessors;  
and treating in the steps of that beloved  
prince, our common father, the name  
of king, will say like him, that the glory  
of kings is to reform themselves; whatever  
they may have been prompted or persuaded to,  
contrary to justice. You will re-establish the  
rights of the nation which are attacked: You  
will restore to the laws their vigour, and to  
their ministers the confidence which their  
zeal and their fidelity merit.

But if it is possible for truth to be yet  
concealed from the throne: If under the  
empire of the most just of kings, fraud should  
be able to bear down innocence under the  
strokes of an unjust administration, your par-  
liament, sire, which has already furnished  
you with victims, is ready to make still other  
sacrifices







# APPENDIX

## TO THE

# LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXV.

## History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great Britain; with an account of all the material business transacted, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned, with-  
in Doors. Continued from p. 10, to p. 100.*

UT this was not the last, and ordered to be read a second time, and having next day been read a third time, and committed to a select committee of the whole house, it afterwards passed through both houses in common course; and received the royal assent at the end of the session, being then intitled, *An Act for altering the Stamp Duties upon admissions into corporations or companies; and for further securing and improving the Stamp Duties in Great Britain.* As to the substance of this act, it will in part appear from the resolutions on which it was founded, but as a number of clauses were added in pursuance of the instructions given on the 10th of May, and the gentlemen who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the bill, and a great number of people may be involved in penalties by those clauses, who cannot from the title of the act suppose, that it has any relation to them, and consequently, may never peruse, much less provide themselves with a copy of it, I shall, for their sakes, give, in as brief a manner as I can, some account of those clauses. The clerk, or officer of a corporation, who keeps the register of all those admitted to the freedom of that corporation may think, he has no occasion to peruse this act, because having heard that the Stamp

Accordingly, on the 10th, Mr. Pater presented to the house a bill for altering the stamp duties upon admissions into corporations or companies; for imposing, in certain cases, additional stamp duties on policies of assurance; and for further securing and improving the stamp duties in Great Britain, when the bill was read a first



duty is the same it was before, he may think, that if he receives the stamp duty from every person admitted, and regularly pays it to the officer appointed by the stamp office to receive the same, he has done all that is incumbent upon him, after having taken a memorandum of it in his pocket book, as a direction for his under clerk's entering it in the register book, when he has leisure; but by this act, if he or his under clerk should neglect to enter it in the register, or court-book of the corporation, within one month after the admission, he forfeits 10*l*. And if he should afterwards refuse to allow any officer, authorized by the stamp office, to inspect, at any reasonable time, the register, or court-book, of the corporation, and to take what notes he pleases out of the same, he is for such refusal to forfeit 5*l*.

adly. No steward of a manor can, from the title of this act, suppose that it relates to him: He knows, that if he delivers a copy of any surrender, admittance, grant, or lease, or other copy of his court-roll, to the person intitled therunto, that copy must, by the act, 10 Anne, chap. 19, §. 100, be upon stamped paper, and he must account for the stamp duty; but, if no copy be desired, he may think he is not obliged to give one, or to account for the duty. But by this act he is obliged to give a copy to the person intitled therunto, at the same time he demands his own fee, whether such copy be desired or no, and that under the penalty of 10*l*, so that if he demands, or receives, any fee, his own court-roll will be an evidence against him, as he is obliged by the clause already mentioned, to allow the proper officer to inspect, and take notes out of the same, under the penalty of 5*l*.

olly. Unless we suppose, that every man in the kingdom, who manufactures, deals in, or makes use of any thing liable to the stamp duty, is obliged to purchase, and peruse, every act of parliament that has the stamp duty mentioned in the title, we cannot suppose, that every maker, buyer, or seller of playing cards, will, from the title of this act, think himself obliged to purchase and peruse it; yet if he does not, he may be innocently subjected to a penalty; for there are no

less than nine clauses for new regulating and further securing the duty upon playing-cards, by which it is enacted, that the maker of such cards shall send to the commissioners of the stamp duties, or their officers, a sufficient quantity of paper, in order to have as many several aces of spades impressed thereon, as he shall desire; and no pack shall be used in play, or be exported, without one of such ace; and the commissioners shall cause a new stamp to be prepared, with a proper device to denote the said ace of spades, so as in such device there shall be some distinguishing marks, between cards made for home, and cards made for foreign consumption. That every maker shall send to the commissioners, or their officers, Jews or wrappers for inclosing cards for use in Great Britain, with this stamp, and any other particular word or thing, printed thereon, as the commissioners shall direct, in order that the same may be stamped, and delivered again to such maker. That proper and distinct accounts shall be kept by the proper officer with every card maker, of the cards made by him for use in Great Britain, and of those made for exportation, the charge to be made out from the number of aces of spades, labels, and Jews or wrappers, delivered him; and every card maker shall, once in every twenty-eight days, attend at the stamp office, or on the next distributor of stamps, and settle and sign the account; and if any difference shall arise, the card maker shall, within one week, if within ten miles of London, and, if at a greater distance, within twenty days, apply to the commissioners to settle the same, whose determination shall be final; and, if neglected, such accounts shall, without being signed by him, be conclusive against him. That, if any pack of cards be damaged in the making, the maker shall be allowed another ace of spades, upon oath made, and delivering up the damaged one. That if any maker shall, in making up a pack, use any ace of spades, Jew or wrapper, that has been used before, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit 1*l*. That if any person sell, or buy, any such ace of spades, Jew or wrapper, in order to be made use of for inclosing any pack, he shall forfeit

buyer



for every such offence, That if a buyer, or seller, inform against the other, he shall be admitted and sworn, and shall be indemnified against the penalties incurred by him. That if any person offend, or cause to be offended, any part of cards shipped for exportation, at other than the place, to which they are consigned, he shall forfeit for every such offence, £5. And that if any person concerned, inform against any other, he shall be admitted to an evidence, and indemnified as before.

Thus the reader must see, that not only the makers and sellers of cards, but also all players at cards, may be affected by this act, for if any man make use of a pack of cards in play, that has not its ace of spades properly stamped, he is guilty of a breach of this statute, and liable to punishment, though no penalty be expressly prescribed, because every breach of an express statute is at least a misdemeanour or offence, and the offender is punishable at the discretion of the judge before whom he is tried. Therefore I believe, we have now no occasion to give ourselves any concern about the importation of playing cards, or dice, which was, it seems, to have been allowed by the act of Anne, chap. 24. by which the first stamp duty was imposed upon cards and dice, but it was soon found, that such importation had been in England prohibited by that well-judged act of Edw. IV. chap. 4. and therefore in the very next year of Queen Anne, this act of Edw. IV. so far as related to cards and dice, was extended over the whole of Great Britain by the act of Anne, chap. 19. I call this act of Edward IV. a wise act, because this nation was then in the infancy of its trade and manufactures, and when a nation is in that state, it is one of the wisest things they can do, to prohibit or load with heavy duties, the importation of every sort of manufacture with which it can be in any tolerable manner furnished at home; but when a nation has got possession of an extensive trade, and a great variety of home manufactures, it is one of the most dangerous things it can do, to prohibit, or load with a heavy duty, the importation of any foreign manufacture, because it pro-

voles foreign nations to follow the example, by which it may lose a great part of its trade and the exportation of many of its manufactures. Therefore when a nation once comes to be in the happy circumstances I have mentioned, they should think of no way of extending their trade, but by enabling their industrious poor to work up their manufactures at a cheaper rate, than can be done in any neighbouring country, and their merchants to export and sell them at a lower price in every foreign market, than the natives can afford to sell even those of their own produce. Can this be done by loading the necessities of life with taxes, or granting bounties upon their exportation, and thereby obliging our poor workmen and labourers to insist upon higher wages than such men have in other countries, or to fly to those countries where they can support their families by their labour? Can it be done by loading the conveniences of life with taxes, and thereby obliging our manufacturers, master tradesmen, and shopkeepers, to insist upon a greater profit upon what they sell, in order to support their families with as much decency as men of their rank do in other countries? Can it be done by erecting and yearly increasing public funds, and thereby furnishing all the rich moneyed men of the country with the means of living idly and for the most part luxuriously upon the annuities they have from those funds; and at the same time not only putting it in the power, but rendering it necessary for the exporters of our manufactures to insist upon an extravagant profit at every foreign market, because there being but few of them at any one market, they may easily enter into combinations amongst themselves, and because a man who has but a small sum of money to employ in trade, must insist upon a greater profit than a man who has a large sum employed in that way, may be satisfied with?

Let the reader but consider these three questions, and he may easily discover the causes of the late decline of our foreign trade, and the present increase of luxury amongst us; for a man who has a great and certain revenue coming in yearly, without any sort of business, must run into luxury and



and amusement, in order to employ his time, no provision being made to contrive our nature, that whilst we are awake, we must be doing or thinking upon something. A landed gentleman, let his estate be what it will, may have, he must have a great deal of business upon his hands, if he resolves that his stewards shall have no opportunity either to cheat him or to oppress his farmers or tenants; but a mere idler, especially if he has no wife or children, neither has he can have any business, therefore the whole of his time is employed in pleasure or amusement; and from his example too many of our landed gentlemen resolve to do the whole care of their estates upon their stewards, in order to pursue the same idle mode of existence. It is to be observed, that as I have not yet mentioned all those who may be affected by this act without being able to perceive it from the title, I shall leave this melancholy subject, and observe only, that the chamberlain of the city of London and every such officer of every city and corporation in the kingdom must take care to read and remember something more of this act, than what relates to admissions to the freedom of their corporation: for after all these clauses relating to playing cards comes a clause, which they must exactly comply with under the penalty of £1. for every neglect. In explaining this I must observe, that beside the stamp duty upon the indenture itself, there is a duty of 6d. per pound of every sum of 50l. or under, and 1s. per pound of every sum amounting to more than 50l. that shall be paid or agreed for in relation to any clerk, apprentice or servant, placed out to learn any profession or employment, charged on the masters or mistresses respectively, except however those children placed out by will or charity, on which a forester would perhaps conclude, that in this country we had lately by law endeavoured to prevent any children but those of our beggars from being bred up to any industrious employment; whereas, by the old law of England, none but the children of those who had 10s. a year in land or rent, could be bound apprentices, that there might be always a sufficient supply of servants for agricul-

ture; and though the citizens of London had by custom an exemption from this law, yet even they could take no apprentice but such as were the children of those who were of a free estate and condition. This tax, however, had never it seems been duly raised, because no proper entry had ever been made and kept; therefore it is by this clause enacted, that every chamberlain, and other proper officer, of every city and corporate town or company, in Great Britain, where any clerk, apprentice, or servant, obtains his freedom by servitude, shall enter in some book to be kept for that purpose, the names of all such clerks, apprentices, and servants, as shall be placed out within the jurisdiction of such city or town corporate, and also the names and places of abode of the masters or mistresses, and the sums paid or agreed for, in relation to such clerks, apprentices, or servants, and the profession, trade, or employment, they are respectively to learn; and the dates of the indentures, &c. on forfeiture of 20l. for every neglect or default.

By this clause a good remedy seems to be provided with regard to cities and corporate towns, but the former defect seems to remain with regard to country villages, and as an attorney, apothecary, or tradesman, living in such a country village, may not only indenture a clerk or apprentice, but also stipulate a very considerable sum by way of apprentice fee, upon which he is liable to this tax, since we seem resolved to raise every tax now subsisting with the utmost rigour, and would we did not add a clause for compelling all such indentures to be entered with some officer of the county, or county town, and for reviving and enforcing the statute of the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, chap. 24, in case no indenture should appear upon the register so appointed, with an exception as to any extraordinary genius, to be determined by a jury of the gentlemen of the county, where such genius intended to set up his trade himself. I should be glad to know how any stationer could, from the title of this act suppose that it any way related to him; and yet a multitude of stationers, especially in the country, were known to deal in selling indentures.



indentures ready printed, and stamped with the proper stamps before, and for that purpose to have all ways a considerable number in their shops, and consequently many of them might probably have found themselves involved in penalties, if they had not read this act before the 5th of July last; for by the next following clause it is enacted, that printed indentures for binding clerks or apprentices in Great Britain, after the 5th of July 1765 shall have the following notice or memorandum printed under the same, viz. *This indenture, covenant, article or condition, must bear date the day it is executed; and what money or other thing is given or contracted for with the clerk or apprentice must be inserted in words at length; and the duty paid in the stamp office, if in London, or within the weekly bills of mortality, or within the county, and quarter of the said bills of mortality, within six months, to the distributors of the stamps, or his substitutes; otherwise the indenture shall be null, the master or mistress forfeit 100l. and, without compulsion, and the printer be liable to follow this act, for breach of the said clause.* By this clause

And that if any person shall sell any such indenture, or any such memorandum, without such notice printed under the same, he shall forfeit for every such offence 100l. Thus we may see that if a stationer had sold any of the printed indentures he had in his shop after the 5th of July, he might have found himself loaded with as many prosecutions, and obliged to pay as many penalties, which I do not find the commissioners, judges or justices of the peace have any power by this act to mitigate. Whether the memorandum prescribed by this act is to be put under all written indentures, or is a question left to be decided by future practice; because, I suppose, if it was presumed, that every such covenant or condition was to be inserted in the indentures, or in the preliminary or ancillary ones, who can inform the parties of what is necessary besides signing and sealing, which is the design of having the memorandum added in all printed indentures; and as it contains a short abstract of what every attorney and solicitor ought to inform his client of, every one of them ought to have a copy of it in his office; but I shall not that

he ought likewise to inform his clients that even after the duty has been regularly paid to a disburser of stamps in the country, and his receipt for the money indorsed upon the indenture, yet the indenture itself must be sent to the head office at London, to be stamped, or tendered to be stamped within a limited time, or otherwise it will be void; which time is three months, if it was executed within fifty miles of London; and six months if executed within any other part of Great Britain; which shows how troublesome and expensive all such taxes are to those that have the misfortune to be loaded with them. But now come, gently and lastly, to a great number of people that may be affected and involved in penalties, by this act, without having had any particular notice of it in the title for the duty upon licences to retail beer, ale, &c. imposed by the act of Geo. II. chap. xii. has not as yet, it seems, been duly raised, for remedy, whereof it is by this act enacted, that every retailer of beer, ale, &c. in England, shall be obliged, upon demand made by the officers appointed by the commissioners of the stamp office, to produce and show his licence, and to permit such officers to take a copy of it, on forfeiture of 100l. for every such refusal or neglect; and as to persons retailing beer, ale, &c. without a licence, instead of the penalties and corporal punishments they were before made liable to, they are by this act to forfeit 100l. for the first offence, 50l. for the second, 60l. for the third, and the like sum of 100l. for every future offence, with costs and expenses of conviction at every time. And for further remedy it is enacted, that the clerk of the peace for each county, the town clerk, or other person, acting as such, for every city, town, or village, where licences do sell ale, &c. are granted by the justices or magistrates, shall on demand made by any officer of stamp duty, or within three days after, deliver to such officer a true list of the names and places of abode of all the victuallers, alehousekeepers, and other persons, then licensed to sell ale or beer, or other exciseable liquors, by retail within the county, or city, or division, or town, or liberty, and the rate of one farthing to be paid him by such officer, for every name inserted in the list







A Fourth Letter to the Rev. Mr. Bowman in Answer to his Remarks on the Fourth Letter, &c.

Reverend Sir,

IT was the business of my fourth letter to consider your grand argument, from the death of Christ being a sufficient sacrifice, &c.

This I shew would not prove that good works are not necessary to our final salvation—first according to your own account of things—and next according to the genuine notion of a sacrifice.

It would not, according to your own account, because you assert that the death of Christ obtained pardon only, but no title to eternal life; and if this were the case the argument must be short of the conclusion. Let my reasoning be reconsidered as it stands in my own letter, and not as it is confusedly reported by you, and it will be found a good argument—and *humane*; and as such only I used it. Let us see how you come off. You had asserted that by the death of Christ there was no title made to eternal life. You now acknowledge that the scriptures sometimes say the contrary, as in Rom. v. 9, and Joh. iii. 14, and that our church in her service has ascribed both pardon and eternal life to his death. Let you not say *figuring* a figure here-in, and then the argument, you say, will not be lame. The truth is, neither our church, nor the scriptures observe any such nice systematical distinctions between the death and obedience of Christ, his active and passive righteousness, as you and your friend Mr. Owen deal in; or ascribe to them different and opposite offices; but when they speak of his *obedience* they include that great benefit in it, his being obedient unto death, and when they mention his death, they consider it as *obedience* as well, not with-

out regard had to his obedience—the *precious blood of Christ* as of a *living* sacrifice (*1 Pet. i. 19. Heb. ix. 14.*) and to either of these as thus intimately connected with the other they ascribe our salvation in general, though they sometimes express the whole by a part; a manner of expression as you observe warranted by scripture. But as you so expressly laid it down that by the death of Christ there was no title made to eternal life, there was only a penalty paid for disobedience, and that our Saviour's obedience only as distinct from his death, made that title, I argued upon that your supposition; and you now have recourse to a figure to help you off. Whether you are to be so let of I submit to the judgment of others; I am easy; and told you, after shewing what followed from your way of talking, that little stress was to be laid on any thing you said.

You come off as poorly in the next instance I produced of your account being inconsistent with your conclusion; your argument was intended to prove that works are not necessary to final salvation; and in a passage I produced, you mention holiness of life as requisite even "to our escaping punishment, notwithstanding this satisfaction." [Of the death of Christ, p. 157.] You now try to explain away the meaning of the passage, to avoid the inconsistency; but then, Sir, you must remember, that though when I considered you as intending it in a sense inconsistent with your conclusion [that good works are not necessary to our final salvation] it had a *different* sense, only they could not stand together; yet now you declare you mean it in a *single* sense [if you know how to make it out] therewith, it is absurd to urge it as sufficient to convince a candid person that you cannot justly be charged with *contradiction*. § So much for

Whether I had carried the argument or not before I came to this your citadel, let the impartial judge of the unanswered parts of my third letter, as well as your my defence of *Shorthill* vs the knowledge of Jesus Christ, pp. 329, 330, first edit. and his defence and cont. from p. 209 to 212 and p. 220.

I but then I think you have done it to any purpose; you say "they are no doubt necessary, according to this passage, not indeed in order to salvation, but only to distinguish a dead from a living faith"—and what occasion is there for their being distinguished if a dead faith, or a faith which hath not works, will equally save a man?—if not—then certainly works are necessary in order to salvation.

§ See my second letter in def. p. 510. second column at the top.

Appendix, 1765.







them to him—and he tells us, John vi. 37. *All that the Father giveth me shall come to me, and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.* You next produce, Eph. i. 4. *God hath chosen us in Christ before the foundation of the world—* by us, say, St. Paul means the Gentile converts; he is addressing in this epistle, considered collectively, not particularly; [joining them with himself as the apostles of the Gentiles, Rom. xii. 13.] The Gentiles thus considered God, he declares, *hath chosen to be admitted as his people and church—to be of the household of God* [Eph. ii. 19.] as the Jews alone (collectively considered) had been his chosen people before. Which mystery was not afore made known but now revealed that the Gentiles should be fellow heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the Gospel [Eph. iii. 6.] and Paul was sent to preach among the Gentiles [18.] the unfathomable riches of Christ, of which they were admitted to be partakers—and in discharge of that commission he beseeches them to walk worthy of this vocation [iv. 1.] or invitation to the Gospel and its glorious advantages, and as part of concerning the former conversation the latter which is corrupt according to the desires of the flesh, and to put off the same which when God is created in righteousness and holiness:—he exhorts them not to give place to the devil, [v. 26.] nor to be defiled, [v. 27.] nor use any corrupt communication, [v. 29.] nor fornication, nor covetousness, nor foolish talking, [v. 33.] because no unclean thing, nor unclean person, nor covetous man who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God [v. 34.] Put all this together, this, and here is nothing like a particular and unconditional election to eternal life; here care is taken to rouse them, as St. Peter does, [1 Pet. i. 10.] to diligence to make their calling and election sure. 2. Pet. i. 10. *omit the* and blessing. Apply the good talent mentioned from Dr. Taylor [see my second letter in answer to your Remarks, p. 53.] hence and about at you right. And now I have put you on the way, I shall leave you to

apply it to your next text, 2 Tim. i. 9. it will set you right there too, or you may consult Dr. Whitby's paraphrase and note upon it, and upon Tit. i. 2. I shall not trouble myself to enlarge upon the true sense of every text that you shall misunderstand, or chuse to misapply; it were an endless piece of work, and I can employ my time better. I shall only remark, once for all, that if you bring all the texts that were ever strung together in any of the Lockian, Melissian, Thetian, or any heavy-moulded Dutch or Geneva system, to prove your point, they can never do it; as they all admit of an interpretation much more agreeable to the circumstances of the apostolick age, the design and argument of the sacred writers, the whole tenor of scripture, and the equitable dispensations of the Supreme Being. Of this you were conscious, and so called in the aid of the 17th article but this will not serve your turn, there is nothing therein which cannot be reconciled with the Gospel general and additional application to mankind. Whether God's eternal purpose, or decree, was made according to what he foreknew his creatures would do, or purely upon his absolute will, is not children's debate. Many things in it prevail to favour the former. The concluding clauses of this article declare, that, *we must receive God's promises in such wise as they be general, holy, and unfeignedly intended in his holy scripture, &c.*—and if we must receive the promises as conditional, we must also believe the decree to accord with their being such; the article further says nothing at all of reprobation; nor any thing in favour of absolute predestination to life as he considers it with respect to (faith in) Christ. Faith working by love and perseverance. And this plain-ly distinguishes these—the former as being a way, and leading to glory, the latter as a rule, and a way to glory. See Dr. Waterland's Supplement to the case of Arrian subscription, the second edition, p. 57 to 60. And as you

\* *Dare hic est tunc effectus de electione, et non de re, et non de modo, sed de re, et non de modo, et non de re, et non de modo.*  
*Similitudo sumpta a discipulis quos pater magistro tradidit; quique proprietas, ut obsequentes filios decet ad eum volentes, committunt. Brevis. Sed alio Dr. Hammond's note on this verse.*  
*See C. u. u. firm, stable, ut vocatio & electio rata sint. i. e. speratum eventum consequantur. See Hammond and Grotius.*  
*Impurissima vita & caritatem. Art.*







[illegible][illegible]



given us. — Letter III. p. 566, col. 1. l. 5. from the bottom, for I must we must — p. 568, col. 1. l. 1. ante penult. and col. 1. l. 3. for Archbishop.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
THE following letter is at the service of your Mag. if you shall think it worthy of your acceptance; it possibly may gratify a number of your readers.

A *compendious and bending view of the Controversy about Christian baptism.*

**CONTRADICTIONS**, are those opposite sides of a proposition, where of the one affirms, the other denies; they cannot both be true, because they destroy one another. i. e. so far as we allow them to operate with any efficacy. Nevertheless all propositions, however true, are not of equal importance, e. g. that God is to be supremely revered, is a proposition on which the virtue and happiness of man depends, from the influence it has upon his temper and life; to deny this, will be fatal to any human mind. But to say, that the infant offspring of christian parents have a right to baptism, however true the proposition, cannot be of such importance, since it will be manifest, from facts that good men may hold the opposite sides, or, some may affirm and others deny the truth of the proposition. And yet, it does not follow, but that the *truth* of the proposition may be very well supported.

Many things are said, and said warmly too, both on the affirmative and negative of this proposition. The one pleads, that it could not consist with the plan of providence, that the infant offspring of christian parents should be denied the ritual which initiates into the gospel covenant, since it was the divine method, from the beginning, of including them as parties along with their parents, in God's covenanting with them. So *Abraham* and his family did together receive the seal of the covenant, Gen. xvii. 21. So it was under *Moses*, Deut. iv. 40. Josh. vii. 35. 2. Chron. xx. 13. Ezr. vii. 21. And although the females were not circumcised, yet they had by some ritual a solemn acknow-

ledgment of being in the same covenant, as will appear from Lev. xii. 6. compared with Luke. ii. 22. Since at the mother's purification, after child birth, the child was presented to the Lord, whether male or female, and a burnt offering, and an offering was made.

This treatment of the human offspring was a dictate of the light of nature. The religion of the gentile world taught men to consider their infants, as having the same dependence on the gods with themselves; and accordingly, they did apply to them a religious rite of dedication: a custom both of the ancient Greeks and Romans, e. g. at Athens, on the fifth day after the birth, the infant was solemnly put under the protection of their household gods; observed as a festival, with great expressions of joy. Some named their children on the seventh, some on the eighth day, when they invited their friends to an entertainment, and offered sacrifices to their Gods.

Hence they, on the affirmative side of the proposition, conclude, that if no rite had been appointed to initiate the infant offspring of those who embraced the religion of Jesus, there must have been a stumbling block laid, or an offence given both to the Jew and the Gentile convert. But, on the other hand, it is pleaded by christian parents, in the behalf of infants, that they actually had the tender notice, and the blessing too, of Jesus; for he took such of them, as were brought unto him, into his arms and blessed them. Moreover, the evangelists report, that the apostles did baptize the first converts along with their households. — And they observe likewise an apostle declaring, that the Gospel promise, or covenant, was made to them and their children. Acts ii. 39. Besides this, that the faith of the parent does communicate to their children, a federal holiness, 1 Cor. vii. 14. for which reason, they were under an indispensable obligation to bring them up, under the nurture and admonition of the Lord, Eph. vi. 4.

On the contrary, those, who deny the proposition, plead, that christian baptism is no other "than a profession of faith in Christ; and that none but adult persons can be the capable subjects of it. — They will peremptorily have it, that all of the households



who were baptised, were, in fact, at the time, actual believers in Christ, as well as their heads. — Nay, they presume to plead, the testimony of church-history, for their sense of the antiquity of christian baptism.

Here, the defender of infant-baptism smiles on the adult-baptizer; and wonders he should make the adventure, when, it has been abundantly shewn by lord King, by Wall, by Bingham, &c. &c. that antiquity lies on the side of infant-baptism. See also Breken's defence against Dr. Gill and others, published by Waugh, Lombard-street, 1753.

It should seem, that the adult-baptizer does not advert to the non-necessity that christian writers were under, of mentioning the baptism of their own children, which did not admit of any debate or controversy; they had only to record the baptism of converts to their religion from judaism and paganism. And it is reasonable to consider them, as going into various corrupt customs and manners, conformable to the prejudices of the people converted from idolatry. This is abundantly shewn to have been the case, by Moheim, in his Institutions of Ecclesiastical History, and he attributes numberless heresies and superstitions to the palliating measures which were taken with the new converts.

There is another proposition, about which christians as widely differ. viz. That of *sprinkling* or *pouring* water, as the mode of baptizing. The pseudo-baptism, more usually is of the affirmative side of the truth of this proposition; the adult baptizer on the negative: who will have it all antiquity is on the side of plunging. Nay, from John's baptizing in Jordan, and Philip's baptizing the eunuch, he concludes, we have a full proof of that mode.

The christian, on the side of sprinkling, pleads, that plunging could not be the mode of baptizing, either by John, or by the apostles. And he reasons thus, supposing this the practice, there must have been some express divine warrant for it. But as John

was the son of a priest, and his father so very eminent in his office, he must have known, that in using the water of purification for the unclean, they, the priests, never plunged; but only sprinkled, or poured it upon them: though they did usually enjoin the persons thus purified, to go and wash, or plunge themselves. Thus stood the law of purification, at the time of John's baptism. — Indeed had it allowed the priest to plunge, or bathe the unclean, such a violation of the laws of decency in the Hebrew ritual must have been liable to censure, from those of the gentile world, who had any taste for delicacy.

But says the plunging-baptizer, they went *into* the water, and came up *out* of the water. — To this the sprinkling-baptizer, that *etc.* and *etc.* are as properly rendered *upon* and *from*. — And as to John's baptizing in Jordan, it was because it was a very convenient place, where there were many streams, proper for his purpose. — no need have we to suppose, there was any depth of water where he baptized.

— Ay, but the word *βαπτίζω*, says the dipper, must signify to plunge — no, says the sprinkler, in the New Testament, and by prophane writers, it is used to signify, *mixing* or *applying water to a body* — for, when the harbinger said, *I baptize with water to repentance, but he who cometh after me, shall baptize with the Holy Ghost and with fire*: did he intend to be understood of the Messiah's baptizing, would be by plunging in the Holy Ghost and in fire? or rather, would he not have in his mind the idea which ancient prophets had who spoke of the times of the Messiah, under the figure of *sprinkling* clean water upon them who were cleansed, Ezek. xxxvi. 25. *And I will sprinkle many nations*. Is. li. 1. *I will pour out my spirit*. xlv. 3. *Isaiah* ii. 2. *comp. Acts ii. 17, 18* baptizing with the spirit was not by plunging, but pouring, or sprinkling.

But the adult-baptizer says, — "The sprinkling under the law was not by water *alone*; but with blood also." Suppose this to be true, it would only prove, that Gospel cleansing is more

pure. So it was under Moses, Deut. iv. 1. *have mentioned, on the other side of the question*. *Gale's learned answer to Wall, and Steiner's smart and judicious answer to* *Wall, which broke that cavalier's heart.* *They will be tempted to have it, that all of the household* *pure* *some ritual a solemn acknow-*



pure and efficacious, as it has in it no symbols of remaining guilt, which Mosaic purifications could not reach to remove, Heb. ix. 9. — *Adm.* 39.

So little foundation is there in scripture for plunging in Christian baptism, that the sprinkling baptizer, that is, he has much the advantage; and on this very express divine canon alone he would support his own practice, and not on the figurative representations of being buried in baptism, which he concludes can have nothing at all to do with the mode of baptizing; for, when an apostle speaks of a people being baptized in the cloud and in the sea, unto Moses, 1 Cor. x. 2. he is well assured, it must have been by sprinkling, and not by plunging. Egyptians, not Israelites, were plunged.

Thus stands the argument of baptism by sprinkling; and also that of antipædo baptism by plunging. The adult baptizer scruples not to affirm, that the practice of the infant baptizer is *unscriptural*, and the final source of all superstition; and yet he takes great offence at the infant baptizer for saying, "he has neither *precept* nor *precedent* for his practice;" and that there is an *indecency* in his mode of baptizing. — Whereas the one has surely as much reason to think the other mistaken, as that other has to conclude, he himself is not mistaken. One surely should be allowed to be as capable of forming a judgment for himself as the other. In a word, by which side soever the law of liberty is most infringed, and the law of charity is most violated, will certainly be chargeable with the greater degree of bigotry. If either the one or the other should, unhappily, make his sense of baptism *essential* to salvation, he has therein lost all the religion of the matter, and whatever may be the mode of baptizing, he more properly sprinkles, or plunges with a shallow sea, than with purifying water. — *Happy is that man, who is not thus, which he alloweth.*

CATHOLICUS

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, AMONG the many curious cases in natural philosophy, that no

common one of the cuckoo is none of the least worthy of our consideration; viz. why such a voracious bird, whose chief food is insects, should be so singular, as always to intrude the hatching of her eggs, and bringing up her young to the care of other smaller birds, without ever building a nest herself, or being at all concerned any further about them. This seemingly unnatural disposition, which would justly be accounted cruel in a rational creature, is, as we shall see, upon due examination, a piece of consummate economy in her case, and a plain proof of the infinite wisdom of her great Creator.

This odd action proceeds not from any principle of carelessness or cruelty, but her conduct herein is founded on the solid reason of her own security. Hence we may humbly conclude that many unaccountable, and sometimes very singular phenomena, which at first sight appear even preposterous, and strange upon us, are originally owing, only to the narrow limits of our shallow understanding, and to our own ignorance of the nature of things.

Here naturally arises, as a sure inducement, directed to the right reason, why this bird alone, the cuckoo, be flown to this use about continuing its species, and yet with nature provides for them all as well; nay much better, in her circumstances, than if she did otherwise.

Now then that the stomach of birds is situated quite different from what it is in other animals, and also in cuckoos; being almost joined to the back, secured by the bones of the reins, and viewed before with the intestines; behind which it lies secretly defended, and concealed.

This singular situation of the stomach in birds affords them a very great facility, and security, of sitting on their eggs, and young, since the parts being immediately upon them are soft, warm, and pliable, and without any compression the compression which would be hazardous, if the weight, hardness, and pressure of a large and full stomach was to rest upon them, as is the very case of the cuckoo.

Besides, this singular structure secures a warm covering to the eggs in hatching, and to the young as soon as



insects, for their tender stomachs being so small, they are not able to digest the food which they take in. The cuckoo, however, is an exception to this rule. It is a very voracious bird, and its stomach is very large, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in. The cuckoo is a very voracious bird, and its stomach is very large, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in.

Whereas in the contrary, the stomach of a cuckoo is very voracious, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in. The cuckoo is a very voracious bird, and its stomach is very large, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in. The cuckoo is a very voracious bird, and its stomach is very large, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in.

From such a structure and situation of the stomach it naturally follows that it is as difficult for a cuckoo, as it is easy for other birds to sit upon the eggs, and young, for the enormous bulk of its large stomach, which is so long with the weight of its body, together with the hard element contained therein, would prove an insupportable compression to both it and its tender young.

It also follows from the particular structure of this bird, that its young do not stand in like need of being covered as those of other birds do. Their capacious stomachs are so large, and so full of food, that they are able to digest the food which they take in. The cuckoo is a very voracious bird, and its stomach is very large, and it is able to digest the food which it takes in.

All which put together, is the main reason why the cuckoo commits the crime of hatching, and bringing up its young, in very small birds, such as hedge sparrows, larks, and the like; and therefore it is not in the nest of its own species, but in the nest of other species, which in the distance of the night cover the eggs, and hatch the young, and destroy all the eggs and birds there, and then it has care of its own.

The young cuckoos are hatched in the point of orientation, which they find as much in need of, but gain it through the great facility they have of turning their heads by their long necks, and the food prepared by their little benefactors, or extruders, who go to sleep, whom, in the end, like bad children, they starve to death in some sense, as if they were after an odd manner, the old bird, the life of one animal in the mouth of another.

Your, &c. J. COOK.

Appendix, 1765.

PRINTED BY J. COOK, at the Sign of the Crown, in the Strand.

THE CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACH, BY J. COOK, ESQ.

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These artificial magnets may be bought in the shops in London at seven-pence or eight-pence each, in a black paper case; they are generally six inches long, and have the inches marked on them.

In the course of my attendance on a gentleman in Hampshire, who was troubled with a dysentery, and whom I had the pleasure of restoring to health, he informed me by letter, that his drink for seven years past (the quantity of about a pint at dinner and as much at supper) was made in this manner,

To eight gallons of good small beer he put three pounds of horse-radish, one pound of garlic, and one pound of mustard seed boiled in it, instead of hops.

That is, in eight gallons of good wort boil the above ingredients instead of hops; afterwards strain them off, and work the beer, &c. as usual.

He says, he first took it for the dropsy, lethargy, and scurvy; and finding great benefit by it, has continued it ever since, and proposes to go on with it as long as he lives; for, he says, since he has drunk it, he has known no illness, but sometimes a little purging on catching cold, which always till this time went off. This account from him is near two years ago, and he continues that drink still and keeps his health well. He drinks little or no wine.

As I liked much the composition of this beverage, from what I knew of the power of the several ingredients, I have advised it, and communicated the receipt to many persons since, and have seen such extraordinary benefit follow the use of it in scorbutic, rheumatic and other cases that I could well judge the publication of it might be of singular advantage to mankind, if they attended to it. It is warm but not heating, and I believe will agree with most constitutions.

But upon reflection, I have not much reason to expect that people should attend to what I offer, when I recollect that many persons have died of the bite of papers within these few years, even after they had applied properly; notwithstanding it has been published, again and again, in several news-papers, that warm salad-oil rub-

bed on the part bitten, (and if the person be far gone, drank also) was an absolute specific for that, and the authority of the Royal Society quoted for it. See Philosophical Transactions No. 443, Vol. 39, page 313, and No. 450, Vol. 40, page 440, et seq. where there is evidence enough to convince any man, that has not suffered that common sense that God has bestowed upon him to be beat out of his head, to make room for a blind and unmeaning systematical knowledge. But I am going too far, and shall take up too much room in your paper, and too much of the time of your readers: I shall therefore stop here: and am,

Sir, your most humble servant.

H. BOUESNIER DE LA TOUCH.

A short View of the Improvements made, or attempted in Mr. Harrison's Watch.

(See p. 585.)  
THE defects in common watches, which Mr. Harrison proposes to remedy, are chiefly these:

1. That the main spring acts not constantly with the same force upon the wheels, and through them upon the balance.
2. That the balance, either urged with an unequal force, or meeting with a different resistance, from the air, or the friction, vibrates through a greater or less arch.
3. That these unequal vibrations are not performed in equal times.
4. That the force of the balance spring is altered by a change of heat.

To remedy the first defect, Mr. Harrison has contrived, that his watch shall be moved by a very tender spring, which never unrolls itself more than one eighth part of a turn, and acts upon the balance through one wheel only. But such a spring cannot keep the watch in motion a long time, he has therefore joined another, whose office is to wind up the first spring eight times in every minute, and which is itself wound up but once in a day.

To remedy the second defect, Mr. Harrison uses a much stronger balance spring than in a common watch. For if the force of this spring upon the balance remains the same, whilst the force of the other varies, the errors arising from that variation will be the less, as the fixed force



only the greater. But a stronger spring will require either a heavier or a larger balance. A heavier balance would have a greater friction. Mr. Harrison therefore increases the diameter of it. In a common watch it is under an inch, in this of Mr. Harrison's two inches and two tenths.

Had these remedies been perfect, it would have been unnecessary to consider the defects of the third sort. But the methods already described, only lessening the errors, not removing them. Mr. Harrison uses two ways to make the times of the vibrations equal, though the arches may be unequal. One is to place a pin, so that the balance spring, pressing against it, has its force increased; but increased less when the vibrations are larger.

4. To remedy the last defect, Mr. Harrison uses a bar compounded of two thin plates of brass and steel, about two inches in length, rivetted in several places together, fastened at one end, and having two pins at the other, between which the balance-spring passes. If this bar be straight in temperate weather (brass changing its length by heat more than steel) the brass side becomes convex when it is heated; and the steel side, when it is cold; and thus the pins lay hold of a different part of the spring in different degrees of heat, and lengthen or shorten it, as the regulator does in a common watch.

The two first of these improvements, any good workman, who should be permitted to view and take to pieces Mr. Harrison's watch, and be acquainted with the tools he uses, and the directions he has given, could, without doubt, exactly imitate. He could also make the palets of the shape proposed; but for the other improvements, Harrison has given no rules. He says, that he adjusted those parts by repeated trials, and that he knows no other method. This seems to require patience and perseverance; but with these qualifications other workmen need not despair of success equal to Mr. Harrison's. There is no reason to suspect that Mr. Harrison has concealed from us any part of his art. If our opinion of the excellence and

usefulness of this machine be asked, I must fairly own, that nothing but experience can determine the benefit of it with certainty; however, I think it my duty to declare to the board the best judgment I can form.

The first of Mr. Harrison's alterations is, I believe, an improvement, but not very considerable. Probably, if the other defects in common watches could be removed, the changes in the force of the main spring would not occasion such errors, as would make them useless at sea.

The next alteration seems to be of greater importance. I suppose that it contributes more to the exactness of the watch, than all the other changes put together. But it is attended with some inconvenience. The watch is liable to be disordered, and even stop by almost any sudden motion, and, when stop, does not move again of itself. But, as it has gone two voyages without any such accident, it may seem that this danger at sea is not considerable.

The principle on which Mr. Harrison forms the alteration of the third sort is, that the longer vibrations of a balance moved by the same spring, are performed in less time. This is contrary to the received opinion among philosophers and workmen. But if Mr. Harrison is right, yet whether the method he has proposed will correct the errors, or not, is to me quite uncertain.

The last alteration beforementioned is ingenious and useful, but that it can be answer exactly to the different degrees of heat, seems not probable.

**SUPPOSING** the distance of the sun from the earth to be 81000000, and the distance of the moon 240000 English miles, I should be glad to know what proportion of light and heat the inhabitants of the moon receive from the sun to those of the earth; also what distance from the sun another body must be placed so as to receive light and heat double to those of the earth and moon?

T. H. HARRISON,  
Officer of E. C.  
Ackworth, near Ferrybr. Nov. 19, 1763.

To



To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor,  
Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of  
London, in Council assembled.

The humble Representation of the Commissioners of the Sewers and Pavements within the said City and Liberties,

Sheweth,

**T**HAT having received frequent complaints of bad pavements, and other nuisances, within the limits of our jurisdiction, and having found our repeated endeavours to correct the same ineffectual, we think it incumbent on us to represent to this honourable court,

1. That the pavements are in general rough and irregular, and in many of the principal streets very defective and bad, chiefly owing, as we conceive, to their being partially, and at different times, and with different materials, repaired by the several inhabitants themselves, to the frequent breaches made therein by the different water companies, and to their slight and insufficient manner of patching up the same.

2. That the prevailing method of placing the channels in the middle of the streets, which are generally made very deep, and in many cases sometimes necessarily attended with cross channels, renders the coach-way very disagreeable and unsafe to passengers, as well as highly detrimental to horses and carriages.

3. That the too common practice of the lower sort of inhabitants and servants throwing ashes, rubbish, broken glass, and earthen ware, oil, and other offensive things, into the streets, stops the current of the channels, makes the highway very inconvenient and sometimes dangerous, to coach, horse, and foot passengers, and even to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

4. That the passage of some of the greatest thoroughfares is often obstructed by the loading and unloading of stage coaches, stage waggons, and by the watering of butts, casks, and barrels in the highway.

5. That the foot ways, by not being raised above the level of the streets are much annoyed with mud, and frequently overflowed with water, which

renders them disagreeable and slippery in moist, and very dangerous in frosty weather, and nuisance every day accumulated by the neglect of the householders to cause their servants to scrape and sweep away the mud from before their houses.

6. That posts, intended for the security of passengers, do but in part answer that intention, considerably lessen the passage on both sides, in streets already too narrow, and by their irregularity and aptness to decay, offend the eye, at the same time that they occasion an expence, which might be entirely saved by raising the footway a little higher.

7. That several of the foot-ways are encumbered with goods and packages, and others of them freightened by the unwarrantable projection of shop windows, bulks and show-boards, or the more dangerous encroachments of vaults and cellar doors.

8. That the daily increasing rivalry in the size and projection of signs, to a great measure defeats the purpose of them, obstructs the free circulation of the air (so desirable in a large and populous city) in times of high wind often proves dangerous, and in rain always an annoyance to foot-passengers, and at night more or less intercepts the light of the lamps.

9. That foot passengers are likewise greatly annoyed in rainy weather, by the water conveyed from the tops of old houses, through spouts projecting into the streets.

10. That for want of the streets and courts being properly marked and distinguished, and the houses regularly numbered, strangers are often put to great trouble and difficulty to find their way to places and persons they have occasion to resort to.

From this view of the many nuisances and defects which lessen the beauty, neatness, and convenience of this great and famous metropolis, we humbly conceive, that every person (not bigotted to ancient forms and customs, or biased by narrow considerations of immediate interest) must be convinced of the necessity of a speedy reformation, without which the title of our retail trade that remains, will in time be totally lost, our wards and parishes depopulated, and the burthen



burthen of our officers and taxes proportionably increased very much, from the  
To obviate the objection which, in the minds of some, may arise from a dread of the expence attending the proposed regulations, and which can only be defrayed by a new tax, we beg leave humbly to offer in our opinion, that a very moderate tax, little exceeding the average of the present ordinary repairs, might, by borrowing a sum of money upon the credit of it, be sufficient to answer the expence, not only of the first outlay, but of all necessary reparations for many years to come, so that the difference (if any) would be more than amply compensated by the profit of the trade, and that every ground of complaint of oppression or partiality might be effectually removed, if the proposed reformation was limited to streets, the major part of whose inhabitants should apply for and request it.

To enable ourselves to form this conjecture, as well as others to judge of its probability, we have enquired the prices contracted for by the commissioners for the new pavement at Westminster, have caused the streets from Temple-Bar to Aldgate church, to be surveyed and measured, and different estimates to be made of the proposed improvements, within that distance (copies of which estimates are hereto annexed) and have had returns made to us of the number and rents of the front houses; on all which data we have formed the following computation.

A tax of 12d. in the £1. will amount to the sum of 47,800. and upwards, and would raise the yearly sum of 12,000. And as it seems reasonable to suppose that the inhabitants whose houses do not front the high streets, ought to contribute towards the expence of improvements, of which they will equally enjoy the benefit, we think the proposed tax should extend to all houses

in the adjoining yards, courts, and alleys, but with a power of mitigation in favour of the inferior and poorer sort of houses, which discretionary tax we estimate at this yearly sum of

150,000

Total of the tax per ann. 150,000

On the other hand, the interest of 12,000. (which is more than the larger estimate requires) at 4. per cent. would amount to the yearly sum of

480,000

We estimate the future annual repairs at

400,000

And the proportionable share of the additional salaries of officers, surveyors, &c. at

200,000

Total of the annual charge 1280,000

Which total charge being deducted from the amount of the tax, will leave a surplus of 1200. per ann. applicable to a gradual discharge of the principal money borrowed, which it would complete in about eleven years, and if parliament (who have been so liberal in their encouragement to the improvements at Westminster) should be prevailed on to grant us the benefit of a Sunday's toll, the whole debt might be paid off. And the tax reduced in a much shorter time.

It remains only to be considered what further powers will be requisite for the execution of the plan in question, in case it should meet with the approbation of this honourable court; for which purpose we humbly conceive that we cannot better inform or direct their judgment, than by a faithful enumeration of the many defects we have experienced in the exercise of our present authority; we therefore beg leave to represent

That whatever might have been the original intention and legal construction of our authority as to pavements, at the time of its creation, we are advised, that the constant and uniform method in which it has been exercised for near a century, as well as the implied interpretation of it by some late statutes, restrain it wholly to











houses cannot have sufficient footing, but certainly in small ascents, and all flats, it is the most eligible pavement ever introduced. The city are puzzled what to do, in respect to Chamber-street, that street being so narrow as not to admit of footways. There appears no difficulty in advising, what to do with this nuisance: the channel in the middle should be destroyed; six feet in the middle should form a small segment and a declination from the house to it, so that the height of the pavement near the houses might be upon a level with the summit of the arch in the middle. By this means when carriages meet, they would separate, and every single cart would always keep in the middle."

Extra from The Secret Springs of the  
late Chamberlain in the Ministry, &c.  
continued from p. 607.

SECT. IV. If not, I do not doubt  
but the people will, sooner or later,  
their eyes, and perceive that their true  
interests are perpetually sacrificed to the  
ambition of such parties; or, have had  
other views than to introduce, or retain  
their turn, in perfect, though disguised  
Aristocracy, under the shadow of a  
monarchical government, by monopolizing  
the whole power of this most shining  
and essential part of the constitution;  
and that in case of their success, they  
would (in imitation of some of their pre-  
decessors, under the late reign) care but  
little for the liberty of the subject, and  
they affect to do for the prerogative of  
the crown, whilst his present Majesty  
has shewn in the dawnings of his reign  
(by such acts and declarations as ought  
to endear him for ever to a grateful  
people) that in preserving the rights  
he has to abuse his ministers, his policy  
view is no other than to maintain the  
constitution in its perfect integrity; now  
NONE. It is clear, that if every man  
nearly in their eyes, should be allowed  
within the Kingdom, as the King's  
now, that is, as has been well known, that  
the late one, and such persons, as  
have done, that on every occasion  
of his Majesty's, or of any of his  
ing with whatever they might think  
proper to demand, and point out, for  
support (not of the government, but)  
of their own collective power, they  
should think fit to assign, and that  
thus the King, for want of any more  
suitable persons, or through the

Now, it is clear, that if every man  
nitty in their eyes, should behave  
was in the K. — in the same manner  
now, that is, that you will know that  
the late act, and some former  
statements, show that in every case  
of his, — — — — —  
ing with whatever they might think  
proper to demand, and point out, in  
support (not of the government, but)  
of their own collective power, they  
should think fit to resign, and thus  
thus the K. — — — — —  
suitable persons, or through the

[illegible]







the people, who, by their Nations in  
 ile, and distance from this capital  
 know but little of their K ———  
 and his *caw*? what ideas, I ask, must  
 they form to themselves of the one and  
 the other, when they happen to meet  
 with such scriptures? I leave it to the  
 reader to resolve the question; and  
 likewise to determine, whether such  
 ideas must not be seeds of disloyalty,  
 and sedition? Whether the suggesti-  
 ons, and suggestions of them, do not  
 deserve the attention of the legislature,  
 as well as of the government, in order  
 to detect, and punish the suggestors;  
 or at least, to declare, by acts, and  
 proclamations, that their suggestions  
 are as false as malicious? And whether  
 these are not the only means to pre-  
 vent their further impressions, and  
 such final effects, as I intended to think  
 on.

SECT. IV. I likewise do not doubt,  
 or at least hope, that in such a case the  
 nation in general, and even those  
 very parties (which owe their strength  
 to strange and unnatural connections)  
 would not be so destitute of men of  
 integrity and capacity, as to deprive  
 the K ——— of all means of forming a  
 ministry on true principles of patri-  
 otism, and consequently perfectly  
 agreeable and conformable to his own.

NOTE. It would be too obnoxious  
 and too endless a task, to follow Don  
 Candid through all his mire, in order  
 to point out, the dirtiest, and most  
 offensive parts of it, in the con-  
 fused manner in which he has scattered  
 it about. I shall only say here, that  
 notwithstanding all his silly applica-  
 tions of this, and other parts of my  
 letter; and notwithstanding his infa-  
 mous publications, of the B ——— of  
 B ——— a name, for the most sacred one  
 in the nation, with a ridiculous at-  
 tempt to father them on my own mean-  
 ing (which must be nauseous to every  
 considerate reader.) I do repeat my  
 expectation, and persist in my hope  
 that in the case I have supposed, and  
 explained in one of my preceding notes,  
 (and which I heartily wish never to  
 exist,) God almighty will not have ex-  
 hausted the whole nation, of all men of  
 integrity, and capacity, to such a de-  
 gree, as to disable his Majesty, to  
 form a ministry of true patriots, and  
 thereby to reduce the K ——— g,  
 to the same state as himself, and his people, to

the insolent dictates of a self interested  
*oligarchy*, under the specious name of  
 a ministry. I hope, in God, I say,  
 that the supposed case itself, and its  
 dreadful consequences will never exist.  
 Were I to speak here of the means of  
 preventing it, one of them would be,  
 to make ministers, as solemnly respon-  
 sible to the nation, for the nature, and  
 motives of their resignations, as they  
 are already, for their plans, and exe-  
 cution of the K ——— g's mea-  
 sures. But this I must reserve for pla-  
 ces of more consequence than Don  
 Candid's rendezvous in a pamphlet-  
 shop; where I am this moment intrud-  
 ed upon by one of his antagonists, who  
 appears seemingly to save me the trou-  
 ble of supporting the remaining part  
 of my intelligence; and perhaps the  
 only one which has stung him, or his  
 patron to the quick. But this anta-  
 gonist of his, who makes me for this  
 moment lay down my pen, begins to  
 strike me in another light. I shall  
 therefore see what he says, and give  
 an account, of my opinion of him,  
 in my following notes.

AS American affairs so much en-  
 gage the attention of the public,  
 and as our fellow-subjects there plead  
 their charters against complying with  
 the stamp act, it will not perhaps be  
 thought improper to give some ex-  
 tracts from those charters, by which  
 it will be seen on what foundation they  
 conduct themselves.

*Massachusetts Bay, granted by William  
 and Mary.*

AND we do hereby for us, our heirs  
 and successors, grant, establish, and or-  
 dain, that all and every of the subjects of  
 us, our heirs and successors, which shall  
 go to, and inhabit within our said pro-  
 vince and territory, and every of their  
 children which shall happen to be born  
 there, or on the seas in going thither,  
 or returning from thence, shall have  
 and enjoy all liberties and immunities  
 of free and natural subjects, within  
 any of his dominions of us, our  
 heirs and successors, to all intents,  
 constructions, and purposes, whatso-  
 ever, as if they and every of them  
 were born within this our realm of  
 England.

*Connecticut charter granted by  
 Charles II. in the same effect,*



effect, and in both the imposing fines, mulcts, and taxes, for the support of their governments, is reserved to the assistants or assembly.

*Rhode-Island.* And further our will and pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and successors, ordain, declare and grant, unto the said governor and company, and their successors, that all and every the subjects of us, our heirs and successors, which are already planted and settled within our said colony of Providence plantations, or which shall hereafter go to inhabit within the said colony, and all and every of their children which have been born there, or which shall happen hereafter to be born there, or on the sea going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects, within any of the dominions of us, our heirs or successors, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England.

*Maryland.* And further our pleasure is, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, we do covenant and grant to and with the said now lord Baltimore, and his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall at no time, hereafter, set or make, or cause to set, any imposition, custom, or other taxation, rate, or contribution whatsoever, in and upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforesaid province, for their lands, tenements, goods, or merchandize, within the said province, or in, or upon, any goods or merchandize, laden or to be laden or unladen within the port or harbours of the said province.

And our pleasure is, and for us, our heirs and successors, we do charge and command that this our declaration shall be henceforward, from time to time, received and allowed in all our courts, and before all our judges of our heirs and successors, for a sufficient and lawful discharge, payments and acquittance; commanding all and singular our officers and ministers of us our heirs and successors, and enjoining them upon pain of our high displeasure, that they do not presume, at any time to attempt any thing to the contrary of the premises, or that they do in any sort withstand the same. But that they be

at all times aiding and assisting, as fitting, unto the said now Lord Baltimore, and his heirs, and to the inhabitants and merchants of Maryland aforesaid, their servants, ministers, factors, and assigns, in the full use and fruition of the benefit of this our charter.

*Virginia.* In the three charters granted to the colonies of Virginia, by James the first, nothing material occurs, excepting that by the 15th article of the first charter, all persons inhabiting, or to be born, in the said colonies, are to enjoy all the rights, &c. of English-born subjects; which article is confirmed by the third and last charter.

*Pennsylvania.* And further our pleasure is and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, we do covenant and grant to and with the said William Penn, and his heirs and assigns, that we, our heirs and successors, shall at no time hereafter set or make, or cause to set any imposition, custom, or other taxation, rate, or contribution whatsoever, in and upon the dwellers and inhabitants of the aforesaid province, for their lands, tenements, goods, or chattels within the said province, or in and upon any goods or merchandize within the said province, or to be laden or unladen within the ports or harbours of the said province, unless the same be with the consent of the proprietary, chief governor, or assembly, or by act of parliament in England.

*Georgia.* Also we do for us, our heirs and successors, declare by these presents, that all and every the persons, which shall happen to be born within the said province, and every of their children and posterity, shall have and enjoy all liberties, franchises, and immunities of free denizens, and natural born subjects, within any of our dominions, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within this our kingdom of Great Britain, or any other of our dominions, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within this our kingdom of Great Britain, or any other of our dominions.

And our will and pleasure is, that the common council of the said corporation for the time being, or the major part of them who shall be present, being assembled for that purpose, shall







being exceeding plenty, and of an extraordinary size; some have been taken that weighed upwards of four score pounds. The Indians from all the adjacent countries annually resort hither for the sake of these fish, notwithstanding which their numbers seem not to be diminished.

On the south-east side of Lake Michigan are some towns of the Sauties, and at the south end live the Pottawatamies, which nation likewise inhabit the west side, and have several villages on that part of the lake.

The Indians round Lake Michigan amount to about 4000 fighting men.

On the north-west part of Lake Michigan enters another strait from the Green Bay. This strait is about forty miles wide and a hundred long, and in it are many islands variously transposed, some of which are inhabited by the Pottawatamies, and others by the Attawawas.

The Green Bay is of considerable extent; into the north end of it flows a large river, that rises between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, which is called the river of Foxes, on which live a nation of Indians, called the Fox Indians, whose number is not less than 4 or 5000 men; and further southward the country is inhabited by the Kekabouze, whose number is about 500 men.

The wide extended country upon this river, the Green Bay, and the straits from thence to Lake Michigan, is uniformly pleasant, the soil good and fertile, and wants nothing but civilized and industrious inhabitants to render it truly delightful. It is at present well stored with a variety of wild game, the natural flocks and herds of its savage inhabitants.

The timber is tall, but not so thick as to prevent the growth of grass, which is here very luxuriant, it being generally six or six feet high, which sufficiently indicates the goodness of the soil. This invites hither the greatest plenty of deer, elk, buffaloes, wild cows, bears, beavers, &c. and add to these the fish with which the waters teem; and it certainly appears a most desirable region, for the air is not less agreeable than the soil.

The winters are never severe, and great part of the year the country wears a verdant aspect.

Here likewise grows spontaneously a great variety of grapes, which are agreeable enough to the palate, and doubtless might be manufactured to advantage; the Indians have learned, that the juice of these grapes will make glad the heart of man, making from them a kind of rough elixir, but their want of knowledge how to manage it properly, no doubt, renders it vastly inferior to what it might be made. They deposit this liquor in their empty rum kegs. This country also produces a kind of wild oats, or rice, which hath already been mentioned as growing upon Lake Superior and Nippissong; but here it grows in the greatest plenty in the shoal waters, where a canoe may be loaded in a very short time; it grows two or three feet above the waters. Its tassel resembles oats, but the kernel is more like rice.

The Indians in this country raise Indian corn, and have horses in great plenty. Their cabins, or houses, are like those on Lake Superior, already described.

From this short account of the Lakes Huron and Michigan, the Green Bay and the adjacent country, which I am certain is no ways exaggerated, nor even up to what will be found true of its beauty and fertility, it must appear to be a very valuable territory, capable of rich improvements, and the promoting a speedy settlement in it, and securing its advantageous posts, is even of a national importance. The French were so sensible of this, that they had advanced posts, at the River St. Joseph, on the Green Bay, and at the falls of St. Marie, at the time when Canada was ceded to the crown of Great Britain, all which have been since destroyed by the Indians; and the only post we now have in this part of the country is at Michilimackinac, which is garrisoned with 100 men.

**DUBLIN, Nov. 16, 1765.** The national debt of this kingdom was last lady-day 508,874*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

A supply not exceeding 3,095,736*l.* and 10*s.* is granted to his majesty.

The following, among other sums, have been voted by the house of commons for the following purposes, to wit: To the linnen board 400*l.* per annum for two years. To the right hon.



hon. the speaker, to support his dignity and hospitality. Ten Agmondeham and George Vesey, Esqrs. accompanied general, 500 l. Mr. and Thony, Sterling 500 l. James Balbo, Esq. Sergeant at arms, 500 l. For the pier at Ballynagall 3750 l. River Lagan 4000 l. Wicklow pier 1200 l. 11d. The incorporated society for protestant charter-schools 12,000 l. The Nore 1000 l. Barrow 1000 l. Limerick 2500 l. Workhouse of Dublin 6750 l. 7s. 6d. 1. Ballast office 4000 l. St. Patrick's hospital 1000 l. Dublin society 1000 l. Lying-in hospital 2000 l. Drumglass colliery 6150 l. 12d. 3d. Cork harbour 1000 l. Killaloe 3000 l. Kilkenny bridge 3000 l. London derry quay 1000 l. Killybegh pier 1000 l. Waterford Ford 1000 l. Dunleary 1500 l. Ballyvaughan 800 l. Six mile water 1350 l. Dingle quay 1000 l. Bridges in the county of Cork 4000 l. Minn-erkeeny colliery 2000 l. M. K. Cullen and Harristown bridges 600 l. Soldiers children 3000 l. To rebuild the four courts marshallen 2000 l. Sligo harbour 1000 l. Edward Stephens, Esq. for the journals 1500 l. Church of Aghlone 476 l. Cambria manufacture at Dundalk 1375 l. In all 111,935 l.

The house of Commons of Ireland on the 16th of November, in order to raise the supply granted to his majesty, came to the following resolutions: viz.

To lay an additional duty of 2s. per barrel on all beer and ale for sale above 10s. per barrel and 1d. per barrel at and under 10s. per barrel. Of 1d. a gallon upon all malted spirits. Of 3d. a pound upon all tobacco imported. Of 6d. upon every yard of muslin imported. Of 1s. 6d. upon every yard of East-India or Persia silks imported. Of 1s. a ton upon all wines imported. Of 3d. a gallon upon all spirits imported. Of 1s. a pound upon all teas, and 1d. a pound upon coffee, chocolate, Cambo wood, nutmegs, and other spices imported. Of 1s. 6d. sterling a cask of brandy imported. Of 6d. a yard on all silks called tontals, and all manufactures of cotton, or of cotton or linen mixed, whether plain, painted or stained, imported, (except the manufacture of Great Britain.) Of 6d. a yard on all cambricks, (not of the manufacture of Great Britain) containing one yard wide; and a fur-

ther additional duty of 3d. a yard, upon all cambricks and lawns, not of the manufacture of Great Britain, imported. Of 6d. upon every raw and unstained hide exported, except to Great Britain. Of 1s. upon all paper above 5s. a ream imported, except the manufacture of Great Britain. Of 6d. a pound and the other fees payable to the vice-treasurers, &c. which may arise out of the aids granted by this session of parliament, to be applied towards the supply. Of 3d. a yard on all cambricks and lawns imported, except of the manufacture of Great Britain, to enable the cambric manufacture of Dundalk, to be carried on more effectually. Of 6d. a ton upon all Spanish and French wines, and 1s. a ton upon Portugal wines, and 3d. a ton upon all other wines imported. Of 4d. sterling a pound weight upon all velvets and manufactures made of or mixed with silk (except of Great Britain, China, or Persia) imported. Of one half-penny a pound upon all hops imported. Of 1s. per cent. on all china ware, as rated for custom imported. Of 1s. 6d. a ton upon all vinegar imported. Of 3d. a gallon upon aqua vite, strong waters, and spirits distilled in that kingdom. Of 2d. a pound upon coffee (a farther additional duty) imported. Of 10s. a year upon every retailer of cyder. Of 1d. a gallon upon all cyder sold by retail. Of 10s. a year upon all four-wheel coaches, &c. kept for pleasure. Of 1s. a ton upon all soap-boilers waste exported. Of 1s. a ton upon all linen rags exported. Of 1s. a ton upon all waste exported. All the above mentioned additional duties to commence from the 25th of December 1765, and to continue till the 25th of December 1767. The vice-treasurer, or any other officer, are not to receive any fee from the additional duties on wines, velvets, hops, china, vinegar, spirits, coffee, cyder, and four-wheel carriages. And 2s. broad T. Of 1s. 6d. upon every hawker, pedlar, or other trading person going from town to town, from June 23, 1766, to June 23, 1768, towards the supply for the encouragement of English protestant schools in that kingdom.

The following is his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the house of commons of Ireland:

GEORGE



1765  
GEORGE R.

The expressions uttered by his majesty's House of Commons of Ireland, of an unfeigned sorrow for the death of his royal uncle, are graciously received by his majesty which he considers as most convincing proofs of their affectionate loyalty.

The justice they render the memory

of that illustrious prince, his majesty considers as marks of their attachment to himself, his family and his government; and his majesty will gladly embrace every opportunity to confirm and strengthen those sentiments in them, which may tend to the happiness and welfare of his kingdom of Ireland. G. R. W. Wicklow 1765

### Remainder of the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. for 1765.

**MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.**  
Dec. 3. **M** R. Parrot was married to Miss Gibson, of Chichester, a good fortune. — Francis Bedwell, Esq; to Miss Fouracre — Thomas Randle, Esq; to Miss Rich — 13. Sir William Hanham, bart. to Miss Drake — 17. James Brooker, Esq; to Miss Allen, a good fortune. — John Harris, of Plymouths Esq; to Miss Ricketts — Hon. Capt. Robert Digby to Miss Gertrude Peterson — Capt. Cane, to Miss Erskine.  
Lately, Jacob Lamplon, Esq; to Miss Polly Potts — Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart. member for Oxford, to Miss Fane — Davidson, Esq; to Miss Temper — William Talbot, Esq; to Miss Bell — Jonathan Gardner, Esq; to Miss Webb — Thomas Weidworthy, Esq; to Miss Betty Howard — John Oglander, Esq; to Miss Searle, a good fortune. — Mrs. b. Edmondson, of Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, was delivered of a son — Lady Mary Walker of a son — Viscountess Downe, of a son — County of Plymouth, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

Nov. 24. **L**ADY of Ralph Clavering, of Northumberland, Esq; — 30. William Earl, of Carey Street, Esq; — Richard Cowling, Esq; an eminent scholar & Dyer. — Dec. 1. Leonard Pelly, of Redding, Esq; — 2. Mr. Henry Waddington, in Paternoster Row — 3. Walter Sebbon, Esq; a German merchant — As Tom de Pina, on the lake of Geneva, Right hon. lord John Seckville next brother of the duke of Dorset, aged 53 — John Orlebar, Esq; a commissioner of excise — 5. Robert Dalrymple, Esq; grandson of Lord Stair — Mr. Weddell, who lived privately and frugally at Hampstead, though possessed of 100,000l. — 7. Captain Hensbury, Esq; member for Monmouthshire — 8. Sir Trafford Smyth, of Oulton, Essex, bart. succeeded by his nephew Robert Smyth, Esq; — 9. Rev. Mr. Samuel Fyfe, a baptist minister in Horsley down — Right hon. Alexander, earl of Cathness — Lady Garrard of Hatton Garden — 24. Mr. Nath. Neale, secretary of the million bank — 25. Most rev. Dr. William Carmichael, archbishop of Dublin — 28. Mr. Henry Whitridge, many years a bookseller at the Royal exchange — 30. Capt.

Henry Dent, of the navy, aged 75 — Richard Alington, Esq; a clerk of the petty bag of the chantry — 24. Mrs. Diana Chaplin, sister of Lord Archer — 27. Philip Brewster Esq; in the room of the place for Suffolk — Robert Boyter, Esq; a West India merchant — 29. The lady of Capt. Dennis, a member for Hertford — 31. Robert N. Hedges, Esq; a silk merchant in Bishopsgate street. — Lately, Isaac Cravers, of Dulwich, Esq; — Joseph Sibley, Esq; an old officer in the navy — Major Dumas, an old officer in the army — Mr. Goddard, a superannuated rear admiral — Genl. Phillips, of Ipswich, Esq; at Pensicola — John Walker, Esq; a jurat of Dials — Right Hon. Lord Somerville, succeeded by his eldest son, James, now Lord Somerville — Major Robert Sedgwick, a very old officer — Stephen Clayton, Esq; an eminent conveyancer — Genl. Woodfield, Esq; a West India merchant — John Paul Vernet, Esq; a commissioner for appeals in the excise — Thomas Peers, Esq; brother of the alderman.

#### RECTORIES and PARISHES.

**R**EV. Mr. Harland, was presented to the rectory of Lambeth, Kent — Mr. Green, to the rectory of Ravenby, Gloucestershire — Mrs. Richards, to the rectory of Little Cheney, Dorsetshire — Mr. Foster, to the head mastership of a new school — Mr. Crichton, to the living of Hungerford, Berks — Mr. Birt, to the vicarage of Bawley, Suffolk — Mr. Allenson, to the rectory of Cynwulf, Suffolk — Mr. Palmer, to the Chaplainship of the house of commons — Mr. Newman, to the rectory of Hornby and Ingave, Essex — Mr. Keble, to the rectory of Luton, Bedfordshire — Mr. Thomas, to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Fleet Street, London — Mr. Smith, to the rectory of St. Andrew, Gloucestershire — Mr. Farn, to the vicarage of Hellingdon, Derbyshire — Mr. Champness, to the living of Kinforth, Hertfordshire — Mr. Stephens, to the living of High Easter, Essex — Mr. Webb, to the rectory of Linton, Yorkshire — Mr. Wadsworth, to the rectory of Woodton Parva, Bucks — Mr. Pritchard, to the curacy of Llanvynid, Monmouthshire — Mr. Roberts, to the rectory of Felton, Shropshire — Mr. (John), to the rectory of Dunsly, in



Montgomeryshire—Mr. White, to the rectory of Oxenbury, Norfolk—Mr. Ellison, to the living of Thorpe, Surrey—Mr. Hutchinson, to the rectory of Elmstone, Kent—Mr. Baginmore, to the vicarage of Smerdon, Wilts—Mr. Baskley to the living of Onebury, Shropshire—Mr. Francis, to the vicarage of Hamden Diben, Shropshire—Mr. Arter, to the united rectories ofburgh St. Margaret and St. Mary, Norfolk—Mr. Smythies, to the living of little Bentley, Essex—Dr. Eyre to a prebend of Wells—Mr. Sewell, to the rectory of Hedleigh, Hants—Mr. Burnham, to the living of Cranwick, Staffordshire—Mr. Wardell to the rectory of Coombebridge, Northumberland—Mr. Dutton to the rectory of Kildon, Northumberland—Mr. Popham, to the living of Leycock, Wilts—Mr. Littleton, to the vicarage of Tilton, Leicestershire—Mr. Routh, to the vicarage of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire—Mr. Cumming to the vicarages of Borton and Great Barlow, Eastfordshire—Mr. Green, to the rectory of Wakes-Colon, Essex—Mr. Madden to the living of Felkirk, Yorkshire—Dr. Bellifax to the rectory of Cheddington, Bucks—Mr. Cowper, to the ministry of Foston, Cambridgeshire—Mr. Loxley, to the rectory of Upington, Devon—Mr. Turnour, to the living of Gainsbury, Cambridgeshire—Mr. Reynolds, to the vicarage of great Paxton, Hunts—Mr. Marshall, to the vicarage of Charing, Kent—Mr. Christian to the vicarage of Ducking, Norfolk—Mr. Proby, to the living of Thoraugh, Northamptonshire—Mr. Hinton to the rectory of Kinnerley, Salop—Mr. Clarke, to the vicarage of St. Mary's Marlborough, Wilts—Mr. Parit, to the rectory of Newland, Hants.

Dean Barton, was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess Dowager of Wales—Dr. Hoar, preacher, and Mr. Langhorn, assistant preacher at Lincoln's Inn—Mr. Maffey, was elected, to the rectory of West Hornby cum Ingrave, Essex—Mr. Lucas, to the ministry of Peterborough, Bedfordshire—Mr. Lovelock, to the rectory of Oak, Essex.

A dispensation passed the lords, in favour of the Rev. The Rev. Mr. A. who held the vicarage of great Blunton and rectory of Fotherby, Lincolnshire—Mr. Jones, to hold the rectory of Halloway, diocese of Wells in the Ham, Bucks—Mr. Lewis to hold the vicarage of Tiddington, Warwickshire—Mr. Miles, to hold the vicarage of Newbold, diocese of Worcester, Devonshire—Mr. Williams, to hold the rectory of Broomfield, diocese of Exeter, Essex—Mr. Burroughs, to hold the rectory of Merton, with the rectory of Mole, Derbyshire—Dr. Heathcote, to hold the vicarage of Silby, and rectory of Burgh in Leicestershire—Mr. Carter to hold the rectories of Waddingham and Freyington, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Crowther to hold the rectories of

Chickney and Quindon, Essex—Mr. Palmer, to hold the rectory of Lidgate, Suffolk, and of Borough in the County of Cambridgeshire—Mr. Vickers, to hold the vicarage of Milton Abbas, and rectory of Lew Trenchard, Devon—Mr. Tansley, to hold the vicarage of New Church, and rectory of Buntingford, Kent.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

**WHITEHALL, Sept. 28.** Dr. Cuff is appointed a canon of Christ-church—Mr. Bell, to a prebend of Westminster.

St. James's, Oct. 1. Dr. Smith, bishop of Down and Connor, is translated to the bishoprick of Meath, and Dr. Trail promoted to the bishoprick of Down and Connor.

Oct. 15. Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, is appointed dean of Windsor—Mr. Penneck, rector of St. John Horsleydown—Mr. Warner, vicar of Wat-Ham, Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS CIVIL AND MILITARY.

##### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

**ST. James's, Dec. 26.** A chapter of the most noble order of the garter, Sir Francis Mollington, abbot of the black rod, and the dean of Windsor, register of that noble order, had the honour of office administered to them. Afterwards the prince of Wales, the hereditary prince of Brunswick and the earl of Albemarle were created knights companions of that most noble order with the usual ceremonies.

Dec. 27. William Draper Esq; was invested, by his majesty, with the ensign of the most hon. order of the Bath, with the accustomed ceremonies.

St. James's, Dec. 27. John Baron Pollington, of Ireland, is created viscount Pullington of Ferns, and earl of Mexborough—Edward Baron Winterston, viscount Tournon of Gort, and Earl of Winterston—Stephen Baron Kilworth, viscount Monaghan, to them and their heirs male lawfully begotten—Arthur Trevor, Esq; Baron Will of Oldfleet, in the county of Antrim, and viscount Dunham in the County of Tyrone—Sir George Pigot, bart. Baron Pigot of Pashall in the county of Dublin—Lord chief justice Gore, Baron Annelly, of Tucklet, in the county of Longford, to them and their lawful heirs male—Elizabeth, Lady Rowley, wife of the right hon. H. Rowley, baroness Summerhill and viscountess Langford, with remainder to her issue male lawfully begotten by the said Mr. Rowley.

#### B-KR-PTS.

JOSEPH BROWN, of Baldwin's gardens, Dalston, near St. James's Park, Wine-merchant, and Warehouseman, of London—George BROWN, and George Fowler, of London—David Jardine, of Plymouth Market and Draper—Thomas Frolope, of Friday Street, Merchant.



## 6E

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10-2-1962

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